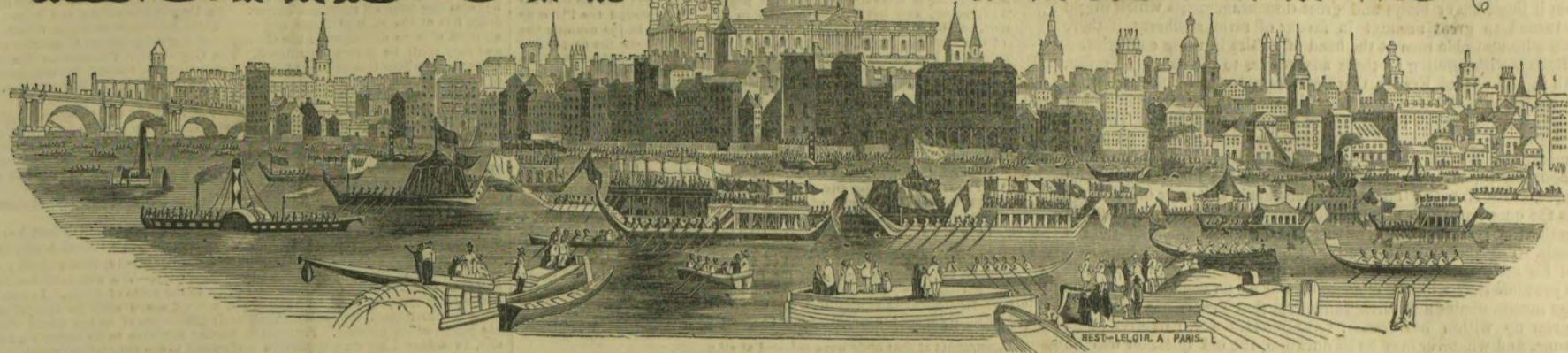


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.

FRENCH DIFFICULTIES.

THE great French Revolution of 1789 successively devoured its children, as Robespierre confessed, in one of his remorseful moods, to his disciple and confidant, St. Just. The great French Revolution of 1848 seems inclined to repeat the anthropophagism, though somewhat more merciful than its predecessor, it is contented, as yet, with imprisoning and banishing, instead of decapitating, its progeny. One after another, the heroes of February, 1848, have disappeared from the political scene; and batch after batch of "Republicans of the Eve" have been politically and socially immolated to the genius of Order, by its relentless high priests, the real and pretended "Republicans of the Morrow." Barbès, Blanqui, Raspail, Albert (*ouvrier*), Louis Blanc, Caussidière, and Proudhon have successively blazed on the political firmament of France, and been extinguished. To these have just been added the redoubtable Ledru-Rollin, and the Fourrierist Considerant. There now only needs the sacrifice of the sentimental Republicans who swear by the tri-color, and abhor the red flag, to exhaust the list of victims, and to bring France back to the point from which she started. Where the Revolution has not sent her children to the galleys, or to Vincennes, or to the more agreeable purlieus of Leicester-square and Regent-street, she has played sad havoc with their political reputations. M. de Lamartine, who saved Paris from Red Republicanism and anarchy in the hour of their first triumphs, and when they were flushed with victory, was speedily

used up and cast aside. General Cavaignac, who performed a service as effective, and even more brilliant, shared the same fate. The Marrasts, the Aragos, the Crémieux, the Goudchaux, and all the other notabilities of the Provisional Government, are shorn of the splendours in which they revelled, and of the power which they knew not how to turn to account, and are eating, in the cold shadow of a hopeless opposition, the leek of a humiliation that must be indeed bitter to such an ambition as theirs. War and the men of war are for awhile in the ascendant. The government of brute force has succeeded, after the legitimate interval of anarchy and suffering, the keen though depraved intellectualism of Louis Philippe. France, weary of Revolution, has offered herself as the prize of the strong hand, the iron heel, and the indomitable will. Louis Napoleon, aided by General Changarnier, seems as if he would take advantage of her helplessness and disgust, and play the despot, as his only means of muzzling the "yelping hounds" of democracy, and allowing peaceable men to pursue the avocations of a profitable industry. It seems likely that either he or some one else will become for awhile the autocrat of the French. But whether he or an Algerine General shall mount the seat of despotic authority, their retention of the perilous post will be but short. The old unhappy game will have to be played over again as long as the people of France are allowed to exist in the very jaws of pauperism. *Émeute* will succeed *émeute*, and revolution will follow revolution, until France shall possess what she desires, but what she does not yet

understand—rational liberty for the majority and the means of feeding her people. France is not only cursed by her minorities, but she possesses an army of pauperism. These are the two great secrets of her position. Her minorities, like British soldiers, do not know when they are beaten, but still fight on. It was the minority which made the revolution of 1848. On the steps of the Hôtel de Ville, when M. de Lamartine made his ever-memorable declaration against the Red flag, and calmed, by a sentimental speech, the overboiling passions of as fierce a multitude as ever congregated even in Paris, the minority was beaten. It was beaten again on the 15th of May; and again more effectually in the days of June. Once more, after a twelvemonth's comparative repose, it raised its head, and General Changarnier has administered a chastisement to it from which it will take months to recover. But we may depend upon it that this bigoted minority will yet give further trouble. Since the days of February it has seen, bit by bit, its principles departed from and its leaders sacrificed, but continues the struggle against the majority, and will do so until it acquires power or is extinguished.

In the meantime, the almost bloodless victory, for which French society has to thank the devotion of the army to the name and person of a Bonaparte, and the admirably firm, prudent, and able measures taken by General Changarnier to preserve the capital and the various seats of Government from surprise, will have considerable influence both upon France internally, and upon the whole politics of Europe. The insurrection was widely and even skilfully



planned, and had its ramifications in every large town of France. The formidable display that was made in Lyons shows the large resources as well as the intentions of the Revolutionists; and the comparative ease with which the designs of the conspirators were frustrated in both cities shows no less clearly, that, whatever progress Red Republicanism and Socialism may have made in the ranks of the army, they have not made such progress as to impair or even to threaten its efficiency. Authority in France will for awhile be greatly strengthened by this result; and the cause of ultra-Democracy in Germany and Italy will receive from it those heavy blows and great discouragements which might be turned to great account in favour of rational liberty, if there were wise and able men at the head of affairs in those countries.

But notwithstanding all these advantages to the cause of order, both in and out of France, there will remain for France two difficulties which will task not merely the strength of the men of the sword, but the wisdom of the men of ideas, to surmount. The first is the Roman question, which neither the success nor failure of General Oudinot in his assault upon the Eternal City can settle honourably for France, or satisfactorily for the Pope, the Roman people, or for Europe. The second question is still more difficult, for it is the question which gives life to ultra-Republicanism, and holds together that restless, earnest, impatient, and indefatigable party of the "Reds." That question is the condition of the people. Louis Napoleon and his advisers may evade it for a time. They may seek, as is too probable they will, the chances of war as an occupation for the large masses of able and virile pauperism that France has permitted to grow up within her breast: but after that war, whatever be its fortune, and whatever may be its duration, the old question will be revived in all its intensity; and Socialism, Communism, Organization of Labour, or by whatever name these ideas may best be expressed, will agitate the multitude and perplex the Government. With a comparatively small and not over fertile territory—with but little trade, commerce, or manufactures, compared with Great Britain—with no available colony but Algiers—with few men of very large fortunes as employers of the people—and with a large population to be fed, France has to solve a very difficult economical problem. The Socialists and Communists offer one solution for the consideration of the Government; and until the Government offer a wiser and a better, we cannot expect that the question will ever be at rest. War may postpone its consideration, but a postponement will not settle it. Nor should Englishmen be surprised at the hold this question has taken upon the French populace. In Great Britain, though we scarcely know the name of Communism, and though we laugh at the absurdities or pity the wickedness of the few sectarians whose modern prophet is Mr. Robert Owen, we have long established the principle for which the French multitude are now blindly and desperately contending. By the Poor-law of the 41st of Queen Elizabeth, the right of every English man, woman, and child to subsistence was formally recognized and established. Every destitute person has a claim upon property for such relief as will support life. Property pays the tax—and that tax is the Poor-Rate. Property in England is "common" to the poor—to an extent enforced by necessity on the one hand, and modified on the other by the interest of property to turn paupers into labourers. No such right is recognized in France. The immense standing army of French pauperism has no legal claim upon property for the support of life. Hence the great social difficulty which feeds Red Republicanism with continual recruits, and turns able-bodied paupers into clamorous Communists. There never can be peace for France until this great economic question is understood both by her rulers and her people. Her vast army, of 450,000 men, relieves its pressure to some extent, but only at the cost of a new peril to France and to Europe. To the President of the Republic this question is not a new one. He studied it in the captivity and seclusion of Ham, and he knows how intimately it affects the whole fortunes of the nation that he has been called upon to govern. That pauperism can be utterly extinguished in France, or anywhere else, we doubt; but that it may be very much reduced, we may be permitted to hope. It seems clear, by the whole experience of the last twenty years in that country, that no real and permanent tranquillity is possible until something be done to diminish its amount, and to give that portion which shall be found inevitable, such a legal claim to relief for the support of life as was fortunately established in England by our wise and far-seeing forefathers in the days of Elizabeth. If, in addition to maintaining order by the sword, Louis Napoleon and his generals will defeat the wild theories of the Communists by a plan for the diminution and relief of pauperism, there will be hope for the regeneration of France. If they cannot do this, there is, we fear, no prospect but that of a pure despotism, tempered by continual insurrections.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF GARIBALDI AT ROME.

The scene upon the front page shows the head-quarters of Garibaldi, at the Convent of San Silvestri, with specimens of his men. This is a very characteristic group by the artist who is now at Rome sketching a large view of the City for our Journal.

The writer of a letter in the *Times*, dated June 4, states that the Romans, under Garibaldi, were not taken by surprise by the French. "For seventeen continuous hours—a remarkable circumstance in Italian warfare—our people (the Italians) fought with unabated courage and determination, and a fury beyond description. The French could not succeed in placing a single piece of cannon in its proper position, so as to weaken our line of fire. At the Porta San Pancrazio, the point arrived at by the French, they could not succeed, during the whole day, in establishing more than six pieces; whilst one brave officer, Calandrini, did not fire less than 1200 cannon shot, the greater part of which destroyed the Casino Valentini, which the French had fortified and occupied till night, but whence they were at last dislodged." This writer, evidently a partisan of the Romans, reports the brother of General Oudinot to have been killed by a corporal, whom Garibaldi promoted on the spot. Twelve Roman officers, and two of the staff of Garibaldi, are also reported killed. He concludes:—"During the whole night of the 3d firing continued; and at day-break, on the 4th, Garibaldi began the attack, but the French declined it. Later, however, in the day, the enemy's works being molested by our people, he again opened fire. Our artillery now heard beyond the Porta Pancrazio, but the enemy is further from the walls than when he was seen yesterday." Instances of great personal courage on the part of Garibaldi are related. Thus, in the defence of the Villa Pamphilj, outside the walls, nearly three thousand men, rushed beyond the gates, and contested with close musketry, and often with the bayonet, every inch of the ground.

Two other Engravings illustrative of the contest will be found at page 432.

REVIEW ON WIMBLEDON-COMMON.—The 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Colonel the Earl of Cardigan, will be inspected by his Royal Highness Prince Albert on Wednesday next, at eleven A.M., on Wimbledon-common.

METROPOLITAN CHURCH EXTENSION FUND.—On Tuesday, a meeting of the friends and supporters of the St. Pancras Church Extension Fund was held at the National School-Rooms, Southampton-street, Euston-square. The Marquis of Camden, K.G., presided. The report for the year 1848 showed that the population of the parish was at present about 159,000, and church accommodation was only afforded to 26,200, there being thirty-two clergymen responsible for pastoral charge, five of whom are supported by the fund, and through the same source about 3000 additional sittings have been provided. The committee gratefully acknowledge the munificent donation of £200, transmitted by her Majesty Queen Adelaide, through the vicar, as likewise the continued patronage of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Bishop of London. £4558 granted for churches, sites, &c., has been distributed in the following manner:—St. John the Evangelist, £1200; St. Jude's, Gray's Inn-road, £100; parish chapel, £1000; Agar-town, £158; St. Matthew's, Bedford New Town, £500; St. Mark's, Albert-road, £190; Holy Trinity, Haverstock-hill, £600; St. Paul's, New Camden-town, £500; Kentish-town, £400. The annual stipend allowed to ministers amounted to £625. The vicar, the Rev. Thomas Dale, moved, and the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Villiers seconded, a resolution pledging the meeting to renewed exertions on behalf of the fund. Some other propositions conformable to the object of the assembly were then carried, and a vote of thanks to the noble chairman closed the proceedings.

SILK-MILLS DESTROYED BY FIRE, NEAR MANCHESTER.—On Saturday night, the silk mills of Messrs. Williams and Gardom, adjoining Broughton-bridge, on the Irwell, near Manchester, were destroyed by fire.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The chief feature in the intelligence this week from the Republic is a pendant to the proceedings of the "Reds" in Paris on the 13th inst. The plan of the conspirators was to make a simultaneous rising on that day in all the principal towns, such as Lyons, Bordeaux, Toulon, &c.: it was only in the first-named place, however, that anything serious occurred, but not on the appointed day, which was only marked by the assembling in the streets of crowds, headed by well-known agitators and chiefs of sections. The night was passed by the clubs called "La Solidarité Républicaine" and "La Droits de l'Homme" sitting *en permanence*.

On the morning of the 14th a part of the population of the Croix Rousse began its gathering, and having descended into the city, covered the Place de Bellecour, and blockaded the Town-hall, uttering wild cries. In the evening the chiefs of the Socialists summoned the Préfet to communicate the despatches they insisted he had just received from Paris; but he refused, at the same time pledging his honour that he had received no such accounts as they pretended; namely, communicating the fall of the President, the overthrow of the Government, &c. The Socialists then caused to be distributed amongst the crowd a forged telegraphic despatch, to the effect that the Mountain had formed itself into a convention; that the Legislative Assembly had been dissolved; and that the President and his Ministers were state prisoners at Vincennes. These terrors spread quickly through Lyons, and crowds of men traversed the city, shouting, "Vive la Convention!" "Vive Ledru-Rollin!" "A bas le Président!" "A bas le Pape!" It was also announced that a Triumvirate had been formed at Paris like that of Rome, and of which Ledru-Rollin, Raspail, and Barbès were the members. The crowds demanded that a red flag, crowned with a Phrygian cap of liberty, should be hoisted on the grand balcony of the Town-hall.

The night passed over without any act of violence; but at five o'clock on Friday morning, the 15th, the drums of the rebels beat the *rappel* in the Croix Rousse. Barricades were commenced. The military present at the Veterinary School were surrounded and disarmed, and at ten o'clock the battle began. From that hour until sunset the musketry and cannonade did not cease to carry terror and death through the streets of Lyons.

The insurgents at that hour were defeated at all points.

Some details are given of what appears to have been the last, and probably final effort of the anarchists in their great central hot-bed of revolution. The first successful attempt of the insurgents—the disarming of a post of 150 or 200 men, at the Ecole Vétérinaire—was effected by a trick. The soldiers had been persuaded that the Government had been overthrown, and they gave up their arms voluntarily, and partly joined the insurgents, whose number was further increased by several pupils of the Veterinary School.

The fighting commenced at the gate of the Bernardines. The 17th Regiment of the line, of which the *poste* of the Veterinary School formed a part, presented itself first to the fire. The insurgents, on the other hand, had thrust forward the adherents they had got in that regiment, so that many of the men fell on both sides. The object of this first assault being to dislodge the *poste* of the Bernardines, which forms the communication between Lyons and the suburb of La Croix Rousse, where the insurgents counted most partisans, the opposition of the troops on this point was, therefore, most fatal to the insurgents. They dispersed at once, with cries of "To arms!" The tocsin was sounded, and barricades were commenced in the Grande Rue and several adjacent streets. A determined fire from the windows and roofs of houses was at the same time commenced against the soldiers occupying the barracks of the Bernardines, who replied at first with musketry and then with cannon, tearing the houses of the Grande Place and the Grande Rue.

This state of things continued till two o'clock P.M., when a column of infantry, about 2500 strong, supported by eight pieces of artillery, and headed by General Magnan, turned the hillocks of La Croix Rousse by the quays of the Saone, climbing the rising grounds leading to it starting from the Quai de Serni, and moving along the fortified *enceinte* which separates Lyons from La Croix Rousse. Having arrived on the plateau half way from the Grand Place, General Magnan stopped his column, and, having exhorted his men, commenced the attack. The column was received with a fire of musketry from the houses and the Grand Place of the Croix Rousse. This was answered by the firing of cannon from the troops. The square was then occupied, the barricades attacked, and successively carried, after considerable resistance. Several officers were killed and wounded, amongst whom the Colonel and three Captains of the 17th. At the moment that the column of General Magnan made its principal attack, a battalion of the 6th light infantry entered the Grande Rue, by the road of the Cuire, and joined the other column in the middle of the Grande Rue. From that moment the Croix Rousse might be considered as occupied. The insurgents, whose mass was thus broken, took refuge in the Quartier de la Boucle, formed a barricade there at the foot of a rising hill, and a second lower down. At five in the evening a battalion of infantry, accompanied by a detachment of dragoons, attacked and carried them. Other solitary barricades, in divers parts of Lyons, were carried by the troops, which occupied the city in its entire surface. On the 16th the town and suburbs were quiet, and tranquillity has not been disturbed since. The disaffected portion of the people have been disarmed without difficulty. It is calculated that the insurgents lost 150 killed and wounded, and 800 prisoners; and the troops 60 killed and wounded.

When the insurgents were taken, about six o'clock in the evening, to the Hôtel de Ville, General Géneau was there, and the soldiers cried out loudly, "Vive le Général!" General Géneau then drew near and said:—"Soldiers of the 17th—For some time past the army had not any reason to be satisfied with the manner in which you carried your colours; but your conduct to-day has covered you with glory; you have rehabilitated yourself in the eyes of the country, and I hereby return you thanks for your gallant conduct." The soldiers replied by renewed cheers. Three of the 17th, who had gone over to the insurgents, having been made prisoners, were immediately shot by their former comrades.

During the whole of the night after the combat Lyons was occupied militarily. The bridges were all guarded by artillery and cavalry; the Préfecture, the Place des Terreaux, the Place de Bellecour, the Hôtel de Ville, the Palace St. Pierre, the Palais de Justice, &c., were all occupied by infantry. The houses at the corners of the principal streets were held by parties of infantry. The night passed over with the utmost calm.

The news from the surrounding departments is perfectly reassuring. Marseilles, Avignon, Valence, St. Etienne, Grenoble, and Chalon are tranquil. At Vienne an attempt was made to raise barricades, but they were at once overturned, without a single shot being fired.

The funeral of the officers, sub-officers, and soldiers of the 17th Light Infantry, killed in the late insurrection at Lyons, took place on Sunday. The number of coffins were ten, being those of two Captains, one sub-lieutenant, three corporals, and some privates.

In the Legislative Assembly, on Tuesday, the following law on the suppression of clubs was passed by a majority of 373 to 151:—Article 1. The Government is authorised during the year following the promulgation of the present law, to interdict clubs and other public meetings calculated to compromise public security. 2. At the expiration of this delay a project of law shall be presented to the Assembly, which, interdicting clubs altogether, shall regulate the exercise of the right of meeting. 3. The Government shall give an account to the Assembly, at the expiration of that delay, of the execution of the present law.

M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior, explained respecting this law, that the Government was perfectly conscious of its duties as respected the elections. It was aware that preparatory conferences and discussions were indispensable; and he pledged himself, in its name, that real electoral meetings should experience no obstacle or impediment. But it often happened that sedition meetings were held under the name of electoral meetings. In that case the Government would use the powers placed in its hands by the law, and be answerable to the National Assembly for its conduct.

A decree of the President of the Republic suspending six Socialist journals was notified to their editors on Saturday. Those journals were *Le Peuple*, *La République Démocratique et Sociale*, *La Vraie République*, *La Démocratie Pacifique*, *La Réforme*, and *La Tribune*. Appended to that decree is an order of the Minister of the Interior, directing General Changarnier to establish military posts in the offices of those journals.

On this subject *La Presse* of Sunday says:—"The censorship is re-established, with the difference that it is officially, and not officially, re-established. A commissary of police called to-day at the offices of the *National*, the *Siecle*, and the *Presse*, to apprise those journals that, if they persisted in repeating their ideas on the interpretation by the majority of the 5th and 54th article of the Constitution, the majority of the Chamber, which should be consulted on the subject, would authorise the sequestration of those journals. We submit to the public, but we wish the public to know that our pen is no longer free."

General Donadieu, who filled a prominent part in politics under Louis XVIII. and Charles X., died in Paris, on Monday last, of cholera. General Pont le Roy died in Paris on the same day, in the 80th year of his age.

Madame Cavaignac, the mother of the General, died on Tuesday night of the cholera. She was of advanced age, and was the widow of the celebrated Conventionist of that name.

The funeral service to the memory of the late Marshal Bugeaud was celebrated with great pomp, at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, in the Church of St. Louis of the Invalides.

It is stated that Ledru-Rollin has escaped to this country *via* Ostend.

The Abbé Paleotti, private secretary to the Cardinal Antonelli, has just arrived in Paris from Gaeta: he is said to be the bearer of important despatches for the French Government, as also of an autograph letter from His Holiness to Louis Napoleon, expressive of his regret of the bombardment of Rome. He had a long interview with the President and his Ministers on Tuesday evening.

The cholera has been for the last few days slowly diminishing, but the number of new cases is still sufficiently great to cause alarm.

In addition to the recent demise of Mme. Catalani, another artist of European reputation has just been carried off by the disease in Paris—Frederick Kalkbrenner, who died last week, just as he had completed a work upon which he had been engaged for some time past. The deceased was on the point of setting out for Italy, for the re-establishment of his health. Banderelli, the celebrated professor of singing at the Conservatoire, which post he had filled for 20 years, has also been added to the list of victims.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—In the early part of the week accounts reached us, *via* Paris, stating that Rome had been entered by the French, through the breach in the walls which they had effected with their cannon. That news has not been confirmed; but, from the authentic information that is published, it is evident that though the announcement was premature, the entrance of the besiegers could not be delayed many days. Much consternation, it was said, prevailed within the city,

and the store of ammunition within the walls was becoming exhausted. A decree was published on the 10th, forbidding the Romans, under the severest penalties, to express their opinions on passing events; and a list of suspicious persons, denounced to public vengeance, having been drawn up by the clubs, the Triumvirate issued proclamations, in which they say:—"The people will disdain the advice suggested by fear, as well as the inspirations of vengeance. The Government, conscious of the affection of the people, watches the machinations of both, and will act with energy against the propagators of alarming reports, and those who recommend recourse to illegal and perilous measures: against the first, not because it dreads the influence of cowardly advice, but because such advice and rumours are an insult to brave people; against the latter, because anarchy is as fatal as fear to a noble cause; and because it is of importance to preserve the Republican banner free, not only from foreign insult but also free from all stain and excess. The Republic is strong and holy. The defenders of the walls of Rome are remarkable both for valour and virtue. Let all good citizens denounce to the Government the propagators of sinister news, and they shall be severely punished. The Government confides to the good citizens, by whom it is certain of being understood and obeyed, the maintenance of order and the safety of culpable designs, which also denote fear and threaten to disgrace our banner."

The French meanwhile were proceeding rapidly with their siege operations. M. Castelnau, Captain of the Staff, had been sent to destroy the iron foundry of Porto d'Anzo, where projectiles were manufactured. Three pieces of ordnance were spiked; 800 shells and balls, and 1200 kilogrammes of powder were seized and taken to Civita Vecchia. Garibaldi had made a *sorite* at the head of 1400 men, who had been annihilated.

The latest authentic intelligence is contained in the following official communication, addressed to the French Government:—

"With the view of preventing further bloodshed, General Oudinot has addressed the following letter to the President of the Roman National Assembly:—

"Head-Quarters, Villa Pamphilj, June 12, Five o'clock P.M.

"Monsieur le President of the National Assembly,—The events of war have, as you are aware, brought the French army to the gates of Rome. In case the entrance to the city shall be still closed against me, I shall be compelled, in order to penetrate it, to employ immediately the means of action which France has placed at my disposal. Previous to having recourse to so terrible a necessity, I consider it my duty to make a last appeal to the population, which cannot entertain hostile feelings against France. The National Assembly will, no doubt, like myself, spare the capital of the Christian world this sanguinary calamity. In this conviction I pray you, M. le President, to give the enclosed proclamation publicity as quickly as possible. If, in twelve hours after the receipt of this despatch, a reply conformable to the intentions and honour of France shall have reached me, I shall consider myself compelled to assault the city. Receive, M. le President, the assurance, &c.

"PROCLAMATION.

"Villa Pamphilj, June 12, three o'clock P.M. Inhabitants of Rome,—We come not to bring you war, we come to consolidate order and liberty among you. The intentions of our Government have been misunderstood. The siege works have brought us before your ramparts. Until the present moment we have repulsed but at rare intervals to the fire of your batteries. We are arriving at the last moment, when the necessities of war produce such dreadful calamities. Spare them to a city filled with so many glorious monuments. If you persist in repelling us, to you alone will belong the responsibility of irreparable disasters.

OUDINOT DE REGGIO.

"The Triumvirate remained deaf to all the propositions made to them. The Commander-in-Chief consequently found himself compelled to commence the attack against the city on the 13th instant, at nine o'clock in the morning.

"By order of the Commander-in-Chief of Civita Vecchia.

C. DE VANDREMAY DAVOUST.

From the other quarters of the Papal dominions we learn that the Austrians made a general attack upon Ancona, at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th, and were repulsed with loss. In the morning of the 16th they received six pieces of heavy artillery and six mortars; and, if the town refused to surrender, another attack was to be directed against it either on the 11th or 12th.

PIEDMONT.—Accounts *via* Paris have been received, stating that Austria and Piedmont had definitely settled their differences. The former agrees to evacuate Alessandria, and the latter is to pay Austria 50,000,000 francs.

GERMAN STATES.

BADEN AND BAVARIA.—The Prussian troops sent against the insurgents, under Mieroslawski, the Pole, have had some fighting with them, but the accounts are very contradictory. From them it would appear that the Prussian General Penck's division was twice engaged, that it suffered on the 15th, and gained some advantage the day after. Certain it is, however, that the Prussian and German troops have indeed made some progress after three days' fighting; but that their advance has met with more resistance than they were led to expect. The Provisional Government of the Palatinate have retired to Frankenstein and Neustadt, in which localities a great battle was expected to take place.

The King of Bavaria has published a proclamation to the people of the Palatinate, explaining the necessity and the purpose of the Prussian intervention.

WURTEMBERG.—The Cabinet of M. Romer has resigned. The persons who designate themselves as the German Parliament, having been expelled by the landlord of the alehouse in Stuttgart, in which they held their sittings, assemble for the present in a riding-school. Their proceedings are covered with ridicule.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

No general engagement has taken place yet between the combined Russian and Austrian Imperial armies and that of the Hungarians, but in some minor affairs the latter have had the advantage.

The Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen has been conferred on Prince Paskiewitch, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, by the Emperor of Austria, who accompanied this mark of his favour with a

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord PORTMAN brought up the report of the committee on the Landlord and Tenant Bill, recommending that the bill should not be proceeded with further in the present session.

Lord BEAUMONT, in answer to Lord Brougham, replied that the commission on real property had made considerable progress, and he hoped they would soon terminate their labours, and that the result would be satisfactory. He could not promise that the report would be presented during this session, but he hoped it would be ready soon after the prorogation of Parliament.

LEASEHOLD TENURE (IRELAND).

Lord CAMPBELL moved the third reading of the Leasehold Tenure of Lands (Ireland) Bill, explaining that the clauses had been so altered as to give full compensation to lessees and revertors, and to retain the power as regarded the Irish Society to arbitrate between their lessees and sub-lessees.

Lord REDESDALE moved that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

The Earl of Wicklow, the Marquis of Donegal, Lord Stanley, and the Earl of Devon opposed the bill, which was supported by the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Beaumont.

At the suggestion of Lord LYNDHURST, words were inserted, enacting that compensation for losses should be estimated according to the marketable value of the time.

On a division, the third reading was carried by a majority of 3, the numbers being 38 to 35—and the bill passed.

PASSENGERS BILL.

Earl GREY moved the second reading of the Passengers Bill, proposing to enact, as an amendment on the existing law, that carrying not more than two passengers for each ton should include the crew; that means of ventilation should be provided; and that there should be an increase in the dietary from a pound to a pound and a half of flour, and an allowance of tea and sugar.

VENTILATION OF MINES.

On the motion of Lord WHEATCLIFFE, after a few words from the Earl of CARLISLE, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the best means of preventing the occurrence of accidents in coal-mines.

Lord MONTAGUE presented the report of the committee on the audit of railway accounts, stating that, in the course of the week, he hoped to be able to bring in a bill to provide for the permanent and effectual auditing of the accounts of railways throughout the kingdom.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

COUNTY COURTS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that he would, next week, move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act for the Recovery of Small Debts, in which a clause with respect to the Palace Court would be introduced.

CHARTIST CONVICTS.

Sir G. GREY, at the instance of Mr. F. O'CONNOR, explained certain circumstances in connexion with the case of the Chartist prisoner Ernest Jones, stating that the refusal to send a letter from him was, because the privilege of sending a letter was limited to these misdemeanants to once in three months.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR.—Then, if a prisoner wrote a letter, and afterwards received unjustifiable treatment, he would have no means of making a complaint in writing until three months had expired?

Sir G. GREY.—Not so; he had the power of sending a statement to the Secretary of State at any time.

Mr. HINDLEY complained that the political prisoners in Lancashire were required to wear masks on certain occasions, which was very offensive to their friends.

Sir G. GREY presumed the prisoners referred to were those who were transported for life for having conspired against the Constitution and the Government; they were only subjected to the general regulations of the prison, as imposed by the visiting justices, and he could not recommend her Majesty to exercise any interference on their behalf.

Mr. ROEBUCK thought these prison regulations ought to be laid on the table, in order to show by whose authority it was this wearing of masks was originated. Sir G. GREY replied that all prison regulations must be sanctioned by the Home Secretary, but this was not one of a recent character. The masks were only worn on occasions when the prisoners would otherwise have an opportunity of seeing each other.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Admiral DUNDAS, in answer to interrogatories from Mr. Anstey, stated that the whole of the documents and papers referring to the arctic expeditions would be placed at the disposal of the American Commodore who was going in search of Sir J. Franklin.

THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Transportation for Treason (Ireland) Bill being read,

Mr. NAPIER rose to present a petition from W. S. O'Brien, F. T. Meagher, B. McManus, and P. O'Donoghue.

Lord J. RUSSELL interposed, and submitted to the Speaker, inasmuch as the names appended to this petition were the names of persons who had been convicted of high treason, whether it could be received.

The SPEAKER did not remember any occasion when a petition of this kind had been refused.

Mr. NAPIER was about to read the petition, when

Mr. DISRAELI rose to ask a question amidst loud cries of "Order" and "Chair."

Mr. ROCHE rose to order, and submitted whether, as the Speaker had decided that the petition should be read, that decision should not be final.

The SPEAKER intimated that he had only pronounced an opinion; the House would decide a question of this kind for itself.

Mr. DISRAELI should not have interposed if he had understood that the Speaker had settled the question. The subject was one of so much importance, that he thought notice ought to have been given of the intention to present this petition.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL believed that a petition had been received a few days ago from the same persons, but without attracting the notice of the House. He had consulted various lawyers, who all concurred that it would be laying down a serious precedent if the petition were received.

Sir G. GREY was bound, in justice to Mr. Monsell, who presented the former petition, to state that the hon. member had given him notice of presenting it; and if blame was due it rested with him (Sir G. Grey) for not adverting to the fact that it might be objectionable to receive a petition from attainted traitors.

Mr. NAPIER had only received the petition that day, and had communicated the fact to the Attorney-General and the Home Secretary. He considered that it would be inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution if these men were not allowed to be heard by counsel at the bar.

Sir F. THESIGER suggested the postponement of the presentation of the petition; there appeared to be no precedent for presenting it, and therefore it was desirable that that time for consideration should be afforded.

Mr. ANSTY assigned various legal reasons why the petition should be received.

Sir R. PEEL thought the speciality of the case would warrant the House in receiving the petition. The preamble of the bill recited that doubts existed as to the power of the Crown to commute a sentence for high treason in Ireland, and therefore the intervention of Parliament was necessary to remove those doubts. Under these circumstances he thought it would be hard, whether the parties were convicted or not, to say that they were precluded from approaching the House and praying that the bill might not pass into a law.

Lord J. RUSSELL was disposed, after the arguments which had been urged, and as they were not affirming the proposition that every attainted traitor ought to have the right of approaching that House, to relinquish his opposition to the petition.

The petition was then read, which, after stating the several circumstances connected with their conviction, and the fact that it was proposed to commute the sentence of death into transportation, which they had been advised it was not competent for the Crown to do against their own consent, the petitioners prayed the House not to sanction the bill which was brought in for that purpose, and that they might be heard by counsel at the bar of the House against it. It was then ordered to lie on the table.

Sir G. GREY, in reply to Mr. Anstey, stated that no warrant or instrument commuting the sentence had actually passed the Great Seal. The prisoners, therefore, were in the same position in which they stood after the writ of error had been decided by the House of Lords, and were liable to have the original sentence of the court carried into execution against them. The object of the bill was to remove all doubt as to the power of her Majesty to commute the sentence of death for high treason in Ireland into transportation for life or a term of years.

The order of the day having been read,

Mr. NAPIER moved, as an amendment, that counsel against the bill be heard at the bar.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL seconded the amendment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL entered into an argument to show that there was no real ground for doubt upon the subject; but doubts having arisen, the best course that could have been taken was, to submit a bill to the Legislature for their removal.

Mr. ANSTY opposed the bill, and intimated his intention of throwing every constitutional impediment in its way.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said he had no doubt but that the Queen had the power to commute the sentence; but as doubts had arisen in certain quarters, and as the bill had been submitted to remove those doubts, he had no alternative but to support it.

Mr. ROEBUCK, who got up a scene between himself and Mr. Grattan, followed in support of the bill. He would sooner hang the prisoners than suffer them to escape by the means to which they had resorted to elude all punishment.

Mr. GRATTAN opposed the bill, as did also Mr. O'FLAHERTY.

The House divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 31; against it, 178: majority against, 147.

The question was then upon the second reading of the bill.

Mr. ANSTY thereupon moved the adjournment of the debate.

After some further conversation, the House divided, and the numbers were—For the adjournment, 9; against it, 195: majority against, 186.

The question being again upon the second reading, a somewhat acrimonious discussion arose, in which Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Dillon Browne, and Mr. Lawless took the chief part; after which the House again divided, and the numbers were—For the second reading, 175; against it, 19: majority for, 156.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill for the more speedy trial and punishment of juvenile offenders.

The Select Committee on debts due from foreign Governments to this country was nominated.—Adjourned at a quarter-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

REBEL LOSSES COMPENSATION—CANADA.

Lord BROUGHAM brought under consideration the affairs of Canada, and submitted to their Lordships the following resolutions:—"That by an Act passed in the Parliament of Canada, intituled 'An Act to provide for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the rebellion in the years 1837 and 1838,' no security is afforded against compensation for losses sustained in Canada in 1837 being given to persons engaged in the said rebellion. That it is just and necessary, either by recommending a further and amending bill to the Legislature of Canada, or by such other means as may be effectual, to provide security against any compensation for losses sustained in the said rebellion being given to persons engaged in, or having aided or abetted, the same." The noble and learned Lord gave a succinct history of Upper and Lower Canada, pointing out the unwavering loyalty in good and bad fortune of the British population of Upper Canada, and noticing the more or less reluctant obedience of the French population of the Lower Province. He gave a rapid sketch of the rebellion of 1837-38, and brought down his narrative to the time when the Rebellion Losses Bill was introduced. He denounced the impolicy of the Colonial Government in giving a premium to rebellion, by appointing to the highest offices those persons who had been engaged in sedition practices. He ridiculed the notion of applying what was vaguely called "responsible government" to a colony. In the mother-country the Crown and the two Houses of Parliament together appointed the Ministry; but it was the crudest theory ever conceived to suppose that the Assembly of a colony should absolutely dictate to the Government, and that the Government should be the mere instrument, the puppet, and the tool of that Assembly. The folly of asserting that, in matters of an Imperial nature, in matters that touched the sovereignty of the mother country, or the tie that knits it with its dependencies, was passing description. The noble and learned Lord fortified his opinion of the absurdity of this theory of responsible government, as applied to a colony, by quoting similar sentiments expressed by Lord J. Russell in a despatch to Lord Sydenham. The noble and learned Lord then proceeded to trace the origin and note the course of the Rebellion Losses Bill. It had been said that this bill was never meant to give compensation to rebels. He denied that assertion, and he referred to the very words of the original bill as proof demonstrative that such was the intention of the framers of the bill. It had also been said that the bill followed the precedent of that for Upper Canada. He denied that also, and boldly asserted that there was no analogy between the two measures. He did not ask their Lordships to recommend the refusal of the Royal assent to the bill; he only asked them to take care that the enactment should be made clear, intelligible, and strict in its terms, that its errors and blunders should be corrected, that such exceptions as would effectually exclude rebels from receiving indemnity under it should be added; in short, to declare that the Royal assent should be suspended. The noble and learned Lord reminded their Lordships that they were on the eve of a great struggle in North America. If America should prove to be the first Republic without ambition that ever existed, and the first Democratic power without the lust of dominion, it would, indeed, be wonderful, and almost a miracle. He believed that America counted every day an age until she should hear of the passing of this bill, and of our fatal plunge into the gulf that this measure opened to us.

The Earl GREY was at a loss to know what great public object or interest it was the intention of Lord Brougham to promote by his motion. He had given no explanation how his resolution would facilitate the harmonious and prosperous government of Canada under the authority of the British Crown. He had spoken for two hours and three-quarters, and had given an historical review of the Canadas. That historical review his (Lord Grey) was prepared to maintain was altogether erroneous. The noble Earl referred to the conciliatory policy pursued by Lord Chatham towards the Scotch Highlanders after 1745, and to the policy adopted by Henri Quatre of France, after his accession, as proofs of the wisdom of that policy. With respect to the motion submitted by Lord Brougham, he did not think that, should their Lordships resolve to take any steps in this matter, a resolution was the proper course. An address to the Crown would be the only fair mode of proceeding. The noble Earl insisted that the Indemnity Bill for Lower Canada followed precisely the principle and precedent of the Upper Canada Compensation Act; and that, by the terms of the bill, all persons who had sustained losses in consequence of participating in acts of rebellion would be excluded from receiving compensation. In calling on their Lordships to reject the resolutions laid before them, he did so on the simple ground that they were not, on that occasion, justified in interfering with a measure passed by the Legislature of Canada, and approved of by two-thirds of the representatives of the people of that province.

Lord LYNDHURST said, that though he had not been in the habit recently of taking any share in the debates of the House, yet, upon this occasion, as a sworn adviser of the Crown, he felt it to be his duty to express his total disapprobation of the measure under consideration. This was a case in which he thought the Imperial Parliament was bound to interfere, the object of the bill being to reward and compensate persons who had been actually implicated in the rebellion. The noble and learned Lord then adverted to the late rebellion in Ireland, and asked their Lordships what they would think of it, should her Majesty's pardon be hereafter extended to Mr. W. S. O'Brien and his fellow prisoners, and should, by some strange chance of circumstances, Mr. O'Brien subsequently become a member of the Government, if he should thereupon bring in a bill to compensate himself and his friends for the losses they had sustained in a rebellion which they had themselves fomented?

Lord CAMPBELL observed that the noble and learned Lord appeared to him to be so much overcome by imaginary terrors, resulting from this bill, that he became wholly blind to the real dangers likely to ensue should the bill be disallowed. Such a proceeding, instead of throwing oil on the troubled waters, would only give rise to a renewal of an excitement which would be fatal to the peace of the colony. In conclusion, the noble Lord expressed a hope that their Lordships would reject the motion.

Lord STANLEY examined the legislative proceedings in reference to the Rebellion Losses Bill, and contended that the whole course of these discussions indicated that it was the intention of the advisers of Lord Elgin to compensate traitors engaged in overt acts of rebellion, and to deprecate inquiry. The question for their Lordships to decide was, whether they would acquiesce in the declaration that such a bill as this did not affect the honour or dignity of the Crown—that it did not insult every loyal inhabitant in the province.

The Earl of St. GERMAN opposed the motion.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that, having granted to Canada the benefits of a constitutional government, this was the first time that our sincerity was tested, and therefore he urged on their Lordships the necessity of abstaining from interference. It was not a question of the principle involved in the bill that was in dispute, but its details, and by this interposition their Lordships would be placing themselves, as it were, in committee with the Canadian Legislature. Should their Lordships agree to the motion submitted to them, they would place themselves in direct opposition to the Imperial House of Commons, to the Colonial House of Assembly, and to the Governor-General of Canada.

Their Lordships divided—For Lord Brougham's motion—Contents, present, 54; proxies, 42—96. Non-contents, present, 46; proxies, 53—99. Majority against the resolutions, 3.—Adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

The Earl of LINCOLN moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, setting forth that this House has taken into consideration the papers which her Majesty has graciously commanded to be presented to it with regard to the grant of Vancouver's Island by Royal charter to the Hudson's Bay Company, and is of opinion that it is ill adapted for superintending the establishment of any colony founded upon principles of political or commercial freedom. That it also appears from the papers before mentioned that the means adopted by the Secretary of State to ascertain "that the acceptance by the company of such a grant would be consistent with their Charter of Incorporation" were insufficient. That this House accordingly prays her Majesty to be graciously pleased to direct that such measures as shall appear to her Majesty most suitable may be adopted to ascertain whether, by the charter in question, a grant in all respects valid has been made of the powers which it purports to convey. The noble Lord contended that, in whatever instances colonisation was attempted by means of public companies, the experiment had failed. Without casting any imputation against the Hudson's Bay Company for the manner in which it had conducted the affairs for the management of which it was constituted, he was compelled to say that it was not calculated to carry out an efficient system of colonisation. The noble Lord described the arbitrary authority exercised by the company.

Mr. HUMZ seconded the motion, and expressed an opinion that the head of the Government was deserving of a vote of censure for his conduct in reference to this company.

Mr. HAWES rose to address the House, but an hon. member remarked that there were not forty members present. A "count out" was the consequence, at half-past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

TUESDAY NIGHT'S COUNT-OUT.

Lord LINCOLN complained of the count-out of the preceding evening, on his motion relative to Vancouver's Island; and charged the Government with having, by their officials, taken active and open steps to prevent the debate from proceeding. He announced his determination to renew his motion on the first supply night.

Mr. TUFNELL denied that he had taken any step to procure a count-out. He had himself been obliged to leave the House on account of sudden indisposition.

Lord LINCOLN did not accuse the hon. member; his charge was made against Lord Marcus Hill, one of the whippers-in of the Government, but who on this occasion was the whipper-out.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL suggested that the count-out was, in all probability, attributable to the four-and-a-half hours' speech of the noble Lord. At all events, it was remarkable that there were only seven members on his (Lord Lincoln's) side of the House when the count-out took place, whereas there were thirty members on the Ministerial benches. The noble Lord's own friends, therefore, were more to blame, if blame there was, than his political opponents.

Mr. LABOUCHERE and Mr. HAWES denied that the Government had the slightest desire to avoid a discussion on the noble Lord's motion.

Mr. GLADSTONE and Lord LINCOLN reiterated the charge against Lord Marcus Hill, and asserted that he had taken open steps to put a stop to the debate.

Lord M. HILL, who had been absent during the preceding conversation, but

who had just entered the House, declared that he had not taken any open steps; but he admitted that he knew that a friend of his intended to count out, and he did not think it his duty to prevent him.

Lord LINCOLN asked if the noble Lord had not stopped a member at the door and prevented him from entering.

Lord M. HILL said he might have done so, but he did not call that taking "open steps."

Mr. V. SMITH taunted Lord Lincoln with the want of friends. If he had them, and if they took an interest in the motion, it was their business to remain, and not to desert him.

Mr. HUME considered that the House should not proceed with any public business unless at least 200 members were present.

The subject then dropped.



MONTAGNARDS AT THE CONSERVATOIRE DES ARTS ET METIERS.

In our Journal of last week we briefly described the scene of commotion which Paris presented on Wednesday. By the activity of our Artists stationed there, we are now enabled to illustrate some of the leading incidents of the abortive attempt once more to plunge the capital into the horrors of insurrection.

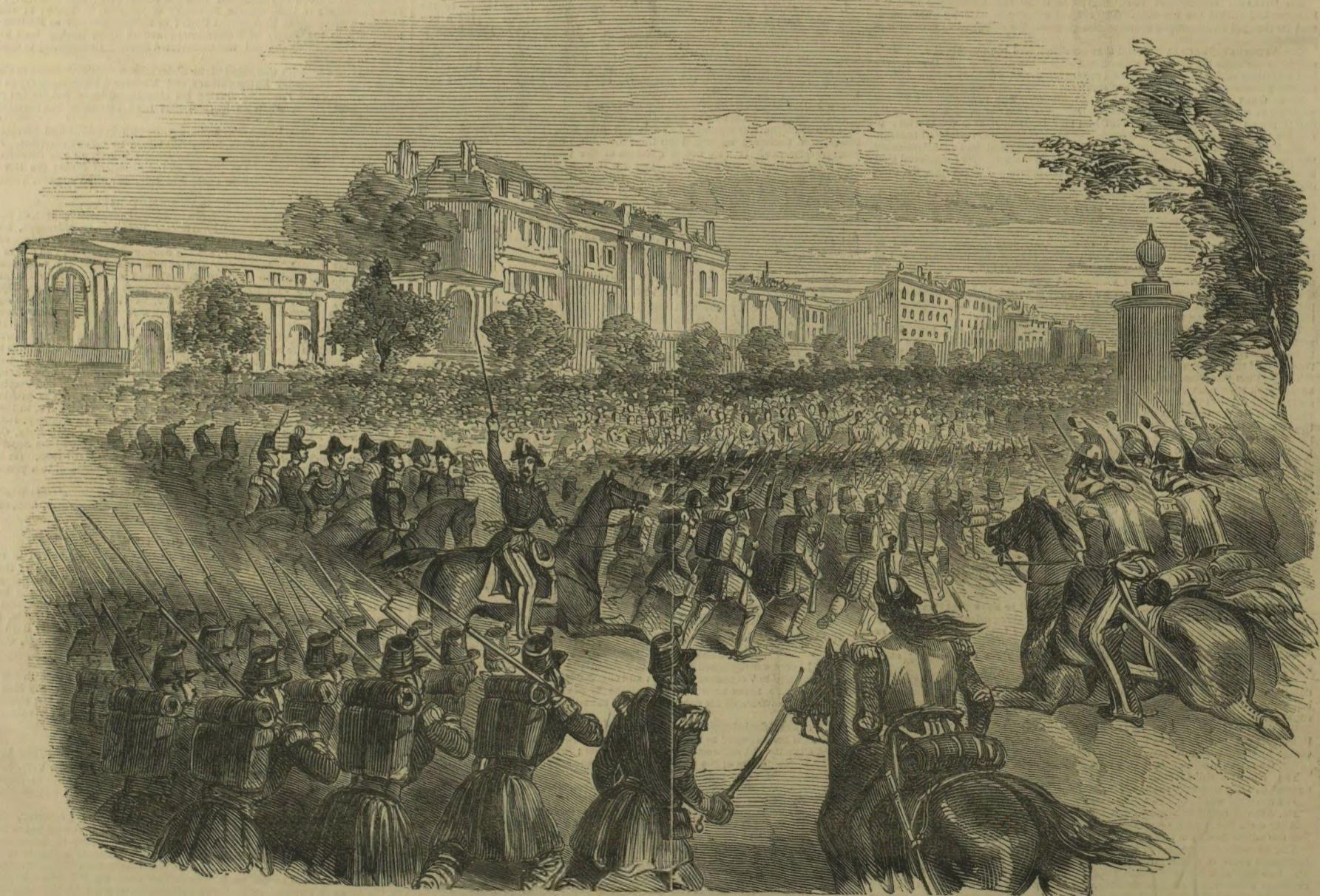
THE CONSERVATOIRE.

First is the scene of the members of the Mountain attempting to take possession of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. At about twelve o'clock they

proceeded from the Palais National, clothed in their insignia as representatives, and accompanied by the artillery of the National Guard, to the Conservatoire, and there established themselves *en permanence*, with the object of forming a Convention in the event of the Government being upset. Even the Cabinet had been named, so as to be ready to enter on their functions without delay. The ill success of the demonstration, of course, upset all their plans.

The Conservatoire was surrounded by a large body of troops from an early hour, but so placed that the Mountain knew nothing of the fact. During their

deliberations, they were gradually and impenetrably hemmed in; and, when an entrance was made by the 24th of the Line, the members of the Mountain, who were said to have amounted to upwards of one hundred, with difficulty made their escape by jumping through windows into the garden, with the exception of those who were arrested. Rumours were afloat that Ledru-Rollin had been arrested, and had escaped, but this is not confirmed. It is said his hat was found on the table, with three others, and the forage cap of Sergeant Rattier. It is stated that the plan of the insurgents was the same as that acted upon in



GENERAL CHANGARNIER DISPERSING THE INSURGENTS AT THE CORNER OF THE RUE DE LA PAIX.



DESTRUCTION OF THE PRINTING-PRESSES, &c., AT THE OFFICE OF M. BOULE.

1834, when the insurrection broke out in the quarter of the Conservatoire, and that their object was to take possession of the church of St. Mary, and there barricade themselves.

Sixty of the artillerymen of Guinard, who accompanied the representatives to the Conservatoire, were arrested, and the entire corps has been dissolved.

At half-past four o'clock P.M. Pierre Bonaparte showed himself at the head of the 24th of the Line, and marched on the Conservatoire.

GENERAL CHANGARNIER AND TROOPS.

In the next scene we have General Changarnier at the head of the troops, at the corner of the Rue de la Paix, looking towards the Boulevards. The details are as follows:—

At three o'clock General Changarnier, at the head of a numerous staff and escort, rode along the immense line of troops, and as he returned from the Faubourg du Temple he was received, both by the troops and the well-dressed people in the streets and at the windows, with the greatest possible enthusiasm.

On his arrival at the corner of the Rue Richelieu, a man in a blouse made an attempt to get close to him, but was prevented by two of the police, who instantly seized him. Changarnier, as he rode along, harangued the people, the National Guards, and the troops various times, and each address was responded to with the loudest acclamations. As the troops marched along, large groups of men in blouses continued to shout "Vive la Constitution!" "Vive la République!"

General Changarnier rode up and down the Boulevards from the Faubourg du Temple to the Madeleine three times. As he passed in the former direction the second

officers of three or four regiments, who were drawn up in the same place. Simultaneously each man loaded and primed his piece, and for a moment it was believed that the space between the Chaussee d'Antin and the Rue Montmartre was about to become the theatre of a sanguinary conflict. This, however, did not turn out to be the case.

The moment the men had done loading, the order to march was given, and the vast body moved slowly and steadily towards the Porte St. Martin and St. Denis. While they were loading, a shot was fired somewhere between the Rue Richelieu and Rue Vivienne, very near the spot where General Changarnier was at that moment standing. It was said by some that it was aimed at him; by others, that it went off by accident while a soldier was loading his piece. Three or four shots had, however, been fired about an hour previous; and one of the bystanders in the street was killed. It is very probable that they were fired with the same intention as the famous shots fired on the Boulevard des Capucins on the night of the 23d of February, for the purpose of hurrying on the conflict. If so, it has not been followed with the same results, at all events up to the present moment.

SCENE AT M. BOULE'S PRINTING-OFFICE.

M. Boule is the printer of five journals. His printing-office consists of three floors, communicating with each other. On Wednesday, a party of National Guards, armed, some with their guns, proceeded to the office, and there ensued the scene represented in our illustration. In the background, a door open shows a troop of soldiers. There were only National Guards in the office, the Chasseurs de Vincennes being left in the yard and streets.

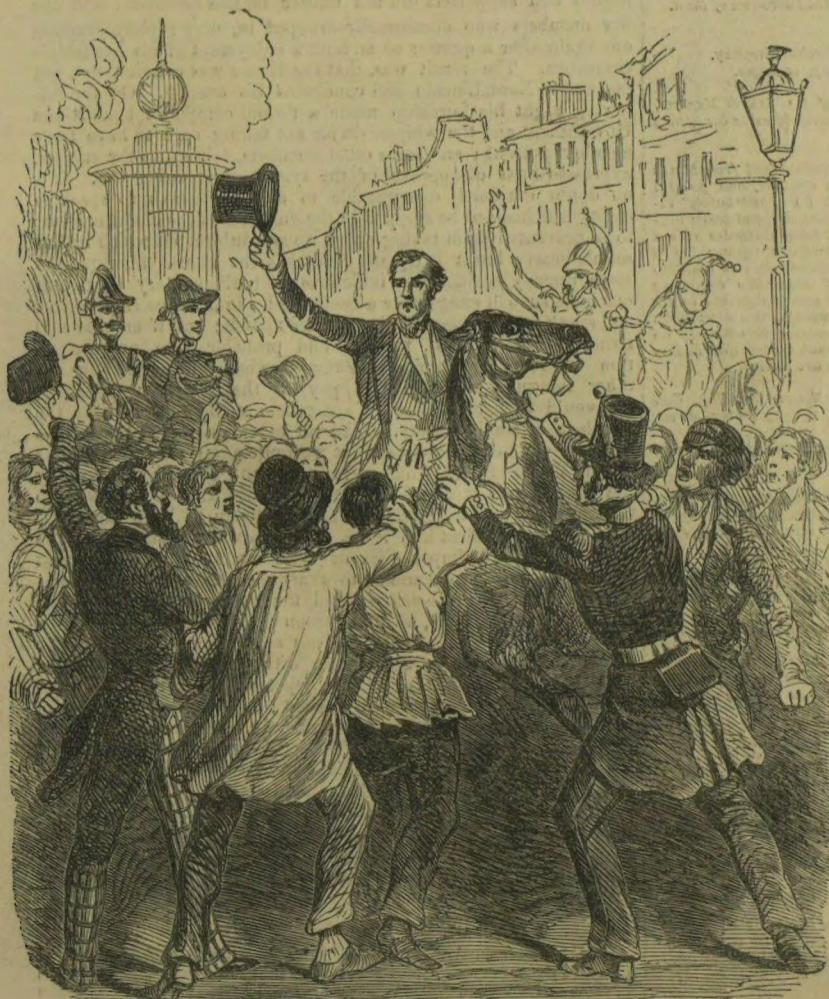
This affair has given rise to much discussion. On Monday, in the Chamber,

General Gourgaud denied that the 1st legion of the National Guard had violated the sanctity of any premises whatever, adding that the National Guard had stood by to protect a *Commissaire de Police* in the exercise of his duties.

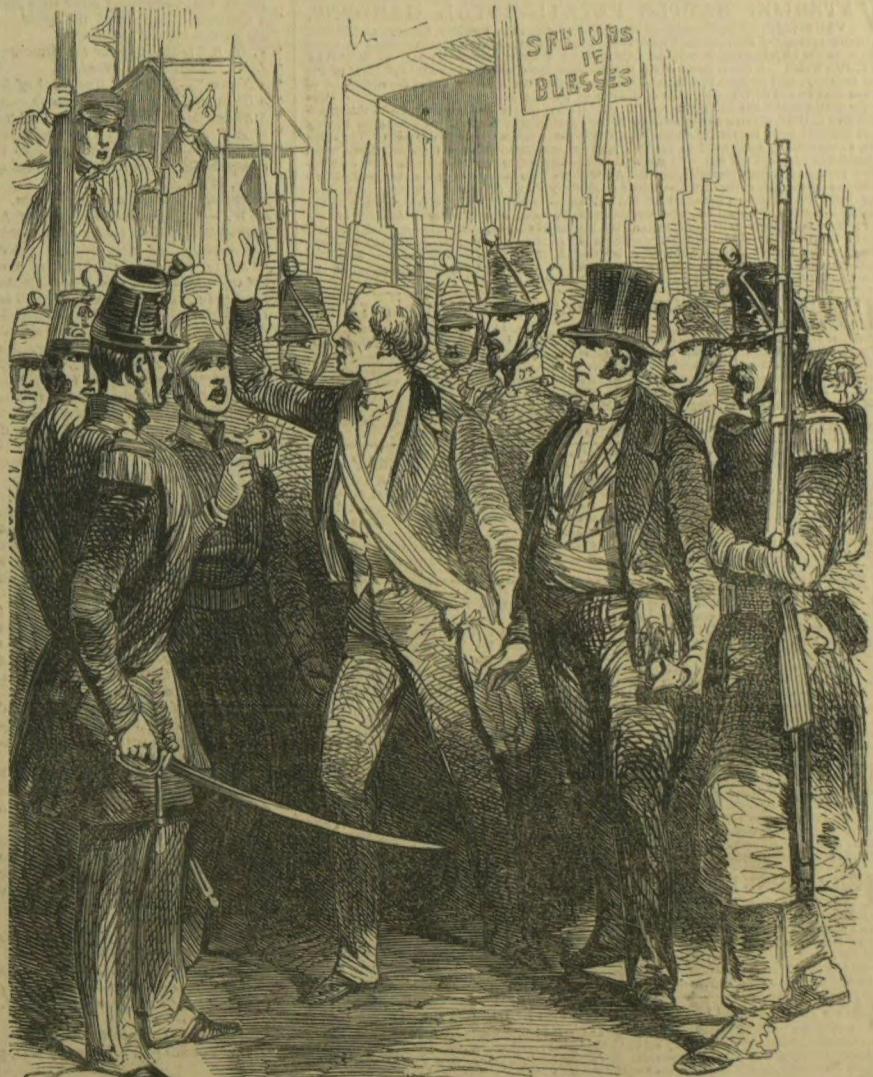
As it is not in the duty of a *Commissaire de Police* to break presses and scatter types, &c., it became necessary to explain General Gourgaud's words; and, accordingly, M. Odillon Barrot got up and said that the state of siege, certainly, was a stringent measure, but it was constitutional, and it had been found necessary to provide in the Constitution for such contingencies as that of a minority taking up arms against the law. M. Barrot proceeded, amid great interruption, saying that the minority had risen and declared war against the Constitution, put the majority *hors de la loi*, and now, forsooth, it came and complained of measures which were but reprisals. However, he could tell them that no printing-presses had been broken, and he would remind the Assembly, that, in June last, the 1st legion had lost 200 men in the insurrection, whilst endeavouring to defend the cause of order.

The editors, managers, and compositors of the *Peuple* have addressed a letter to the *République*, contradicting the statements made by General Gourgaud in the Tribune of the National Assembly. They deny that violence had to be employed to effect an entrance into their offices on the 13th, or that the damage done could be considered as accidental; or that the printers of the offices of M. Boule used insulting language; or that 150 persons were arrested in the evening in that house; they admit, however, that the next day 50 workmen were taken into custody.

In the left of the sketch a National Guard is threatening with his sword a pressman, whom he holds with his left hand: the man had just before told the



THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS ATTACKED BY THE INSURGENTS.



ARREST OF M. SUCHET.

Guard to take care lest a piece of iron might fall upon his leg; adding, "Mind, sir, this iron is more dangerous than your weapon." This was mistaken for a threat on the part of the pressman, and hence the struggle our Artist has depicted, from information furnished to him on the spot.

ATTACK ON THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

In the third illustration is the attack by the insurgents on the Minister of Public Works, the particulars of which are:—It appears that when information was received of the assemblage of the people and National Guards that took place in accordance with the summons issued to that effect by the Socialists and the members of the Mountain at the Château d'Eau, M. Lacrosse, Minister of Public Works, presented himself on the spot on horseback, accompanied by two officers of the Staff and two Republican Guards. He addressed the crowd, which then might amount to about 14,000 or 15,000 persons, including from 1500 to 2000 National Guards without arms. He used every argument he could to induce them to disperse quietly and without violating the law. Whatever effect might have been produced by his words on the mass of his listeners, certain officers of the National Guards did their utmost to destroy it. They urged the mob in every possible manner, and at length their violence was carried to such a pitch, that the life of the Minister seemed likely to pay the forfeit of his boldness. He was seized, separated from the officers who had accompanied him, and menaced unless he shouted "Vive la Constitution!" and "Vive la République Romaine!" The Minister held firm to the last, kept his hat on his head, and refused to join in the cry. He was torn from his horse, his clothes rent to tatters, and in all probability he would have been murdered but for the interference of M. Etienne Arago, who, in fact, was at the head of the assemblage. By his exertions M. Lacrosse was rescued from the hands of the mob, and enabled to quit the spot.

ARREST OF M. SUCHET.

Mention of this arrest was thus made in the Chamber on Wednesday, when the President informed the Assembly that M. Suchet du Var had been arrested, and demanded whether the arrest would be authorised by the Assembly. He and other members of the Mountain had gone to invite the National Guard to join them. After some discussion, M. Napoleon Bonaparte proposed that M. Suchet du Var should be heard in the Assembly. This was rejected by 328 votes to 87. The Assembly then adjourned, at 9 o'clock, till 10, to continue the discussion on the arrest of M. Suchet du Var. The sitting was resumed at half-past ten o'clock, when the arrest of M. Suchet was authorised, as also that of Messrs. Deville, Margne, Damile, Pillis, Bach, Vautier, and Fargueray, representatives who had been arrested.

M. Suchet was arrested by the Mayor and a body of troops; as he was conveyed through the streets, the mob became very excited, but he did all in his power to appease this ebullition of feeling.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 24.—Third Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 25.—Sun rises 3h. 46m., sets 8h. 18m.
TUESDAY, 26.—George IV. died, 1830. Pizarro killed, 1541.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—Moon's First Quarter, 10h. 44m. A.M.
THURSDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
FRIDAY, 29.—St Peter. Sun rises 3h. 48m., sets 8h. 18m.
SATURDAY, 30.—It is now mid winter at the Cape of Good Hope.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 30, 1849.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday				
M 35 5	A 5 20	M 5 50	A 6 10	M 6 35	A 7 3	M 8 30	A 9 0	M 9 35	A 10 5	M 10 30

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—
The seventh night of "Les Huguenots"—A GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will be given, on THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 28th, on which occasion Meyerbeer's "HUGUENOTS" will be performed, being the last time this opera can be given for some time, in consequence of the production of "THE PROPHETE," which is now in active preparation.

On THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 28th, will be performed Meyerbeer's Grand Opera "LES HUGUENOTS," supported by Mme. Grisi, Mme. Dorus-Gras, Mlle. Angri, Sig. Mario, Mr. Sims Reeves, Sig. Tagliavia, M. Massoli, Sig. Luigi Meli, Sig. Lavia, Sig. Poloni, and Sig. Marin. Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, Mr. Costa.

On this occasion the Free List will be suspended, the Public Journals excepted.

AT STILEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. A. W. BATTY.—The most successful, varied, and attractive entertainments in the Metropolis.—On MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1849, the performances will commence at a Quarter to Seven, with the new Grand Equestrian Military Spectacle, called MOOLTAN AND GOOERAT; or, the Conquest of the Sikhs, with new scenes, music, and a host of auxiliaries. To be followed by Batty's Sons of the Arena; in which that accomplished artiste Marie Macarac will appear, supported by the unequalled artistes of this establishment. To conclude with Fitzwilliam's admired Melodeon, entitled THE CROCK OF GOLD; or, the Murder at the Hall-Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—M. JULLIEN and his Magnificent BAND, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY. DANSON'S Gigantic Modelled Panorama of THE TOWN AND FORT OF BADAJUZ, Splendid Menagerie, Promenade Concert, Vocal and Instrumental Vocalists, Miss E. Rowland, Miss F. Mildmay, and Mr. G. Tedder. Solo-Players—Messe, Kong, Richardson, Collines, Sonnenberg, Vlotti and George Collins; Conductor, M. Jullien; Leader, Mr. T. Baker. The whole concluding with a grand representation of the STORMING OF FAJAZZ with New Effects of Real Ordinance, Real Troops, &c. Feeding the animals at Five; Pelicans and White Bears at Half-past Five; Jullien's Concert at Six; Storming of Bagdad at Half-past Nine. No extra charge.—Admission, 1s.

CREMORNE.—STORMING OF MOOLTAN, every Evening.—The new Grand Military Spectacle, the STORMING OF MOOLTAN, will take place at Ten o'clock precisely.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert—Casino d'Ete—Lauren's unrivaled Band.—New Ballads—Vocal and Instrumental Concert—Marble Groupings—Panorama of California, Society, or the like—The Grand River Esplanade—Brilliant Illuminations, &c. Open at Three, and terminate at Half-past Eleven.—Admission, 1s.—N.B. In consequence of numerous applications, the Lessee has determined on opening on Saturday evenings, as well as every other evening during the week, in order to afford the thousands of persons whose avocations prevent their being present on any other night to participate in the amusements of Cremorne.

WATERLOO BATTLE FETE!—ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—The Proprietors respectfully inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that, in consequence of the unprecedented success of this commemorative Spectacle at these Gardens on the 18th instant, it will be repeated, on a more extended scale, on MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 25th. A Giant Band of 40 Instruments, including the splendid full band of the Royal Artillery, will perform the Vauxhall Battle piece; the Military under the command of veterans who served at Waterloo; the discharge of cannon and musketry, arranged in time with the music, under the management of Mr. Darby. The brilliant effect of PEARCE'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, thrown on the soldiers at the conclusion of the Military Spectacle, having been so pre-eminently successful on the 18th, it will be repeated on this occasion. The Fireworks, so universally applauded on the 18th, will be repeated.—Master Hernandez, the most wonderful Equestrian of the age, will give through his extraordinary performances.—Auri's unrivaled Troupe of French Equestrians: the Aurois, as they appeared before her Majesty on the 16th, as Grotesques of the Circle.—Splendid Military Band: Vocal and Instrumental Concert of Fifteen Performers, conducted by Mr. A. Lee.—Grand pictorial representation of the Palace and Gardens of Versailles, with the Basin of Neptune, and Seventy Figures of the Royal Water; Pictorial representation of Mountian; the Italian Walk, beautiful, and extending to half a mile in length.—The Illuminations, consisting of 40,000 lamps—Lampoon-shooting Galley, Archery Ground, Grand American Bowling Saloon.—Admission, 2s. 6d.—Doors open at Seven o'clock.—Season Tickets, transferable, may be had on application to the Secretary, at the Gardens. Single Ticket, Three Guineas; Double ditto, Five Guineas.

MUSICAL UNION.—DIRECTOR'S MATINEE, on TUESDAY, JUNE 26.—Quartet in G—Meyerbeer's Trio, Op. 12, in E Flat—Hummel's Quartet No. 1—Beethoven: Adagio and Minuet, from Quintet in A Minor—Onslow: Solo Concerto—Signor Bottesini; Mlle. Grauman, and Violoncello by the Hungarian Violoncellist, Ernst, Saitou, and Joachim, hand, assisted by Delibes, Hul, and Battiello. Pianist, M. Mortier de Fontaine, from Vienna.—Stran's Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street. Members can pay for their Friends at the door.

J. ELLA, Director.

This Matinee will begin half an hour earlier than usual; viz. at Three o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and Public are respectfully informed the EIGHTH CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 28th, Programme, &c. by E. F. M. T., Pianoforte, Charlot, and Tenor, Mme. Lina, Sloane, Williams, and Hill-Mosart; Overture, M.S., Rue Blasé—Mendelssohn's C minor—Beethoven: Concerto Violoncello, Mr. Hancock—Kraft: Jubilee Overture—Weber. Vocal Performers, Mme. Persiani and Herr Pischek; Conductor, Mr. Costa.—Single Tickets, 1s; 2s; Double Tickets, 2s 10s; Triple Tickets, 2s 2s; to be obtained of Messrs. ADDISON, 210, Regent-street.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 27th, will be held the TWENTY-SEVENTH of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, which will be the last of this season.—The Program will commence with Sappho's "Tragedy," "ANTIGONE," with the Music and Choruses of Mendelssohn. The parts of Antigone and Creon will be recited by Miss and Mr. Vandenhoff, the original representatives of those characters. The Chorus will be upon an extensive scale, and will consist of the most eminent professional Choralists.—The Orchestra will be considerably augmented, and will be complete in every department. This Work will be produced under the superintendence of Messrs. Sterndale and Wilby.—The second portion of the Programme will consist of a Selection of Miscellaneous Music, in which Miss Ellen Day, Mr. John Day, Mr. Harper, Herr Formes, Herr Pischek, and Mr. Sims Reeves, together with other distinguished artists, will appear.—Tickets, 1s, and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s; may be had of Mr. STAMMERS, 4, Exeter Hall; and of all Music-sellers.

HERR DREYSCHOCK has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, his Friends and Patrons, that he will give a MATINEE MUSICALE, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of June, when he will have the honour of performing several of the classical works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, &c., with a few of his own latest compositions. Vocalists: Madlle. Jetty de Treffz, Madlle. Bühring, Herr Pischek, and Herr Stigell. Tickets 1s 6d. Reserved Seats and Programmes obtainable of his Publishers, Messrs. ROBERT COCKS and Co., 6, New Burlington-street.

HERR ERNST and HERR HALLE will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, on MONDAY, JULY 2, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, with full Orchestra. Herr Ernst will perform Mendelssohn's Concerto for the Violin and Rondo Papagno. Herr Halle will play Beethoven's Concerto in G, and a Grand Rondo Brillante by Mendelssohn. Principal Vocalists: Mme. Macfarren, Miss Lucombe, Miss Dolby, Mme. Vera, and Mlle. Nisseur; Herr Dameke and Herr Stigell.—Tickets, 1s 6d each, may be obtained at the principal music-sellers. Reserved Seats, One Guinea, to be had only of Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., Regent-street; and of Herr ERNST, 38, Great Marlborough-street.

BANVARD'S ROYAL PAINTING of the MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, the largest painting ever executed, showing the scenery on the above great rivers, a distance of over 3000 miles, extending through the heart of America. This great Original Painting having been exhibited, by command, to her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, at Windsor Castle, where it received the Royal approbation, is now on exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Half-past Seven.—Admission: Lower Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Doors open half an hour before commencing.

E T T Y G A L L E R Y
NOW OPEN,
AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, JOHN-STREET ADEPHI.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is Now open, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, each day, from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, Six-pence. GEORGE FRIPP, Sec.

REDUCTION OF PRICES OF THE
GRAND AMERICAN HALL, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—
ORIGINAL AMERICAN PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI.—The Largest Painting in the World. "As a work of scenic art this Panorama is far superior to anything of the kind which has been brought across the Atlantic; while, as a work of information, it is worthy of universal patronage."—*Vide Times, March 26.*—Hours of Exhibition: Morning, half-past Two; Evening, Eight o'clock.—Back seats, 6d; reserved seats, 1s.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of this Society is now open, at their Gallery, FIFTY-THREE, PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 1s. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE on FLORAL BOTANY, by Thomas Graham, Esq. M.R.C.S., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Half-past Three. Lecturer, by Dr. Bachofner, on Masters's Patent Process of Freezing, &c., with which the Formation of Ice in a Red-Hot Vessel will be shown. A Lecture on Chemistry with Musical Illustrations, by J. Russell, Esq., every Evening at Eight o'clock. Lectures on Experimental Philosophy. The Microscope. The Dissolving Vines include Scenes in Van Diemen's Land, from original drawings taken on the spot, by J. Skinner Prout, Esq.; also, a New Series of Dioramic Effects, by Mr. Childe. New Chromatope, Diver and Diving Bell.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

On the 1st July will be published, Price One Shilling; or Post-free, 1s 6d., T H E ILLUSTRATED LONDON S P E L L I N G - B O O K .

This work is rendered peculiarly attractive by the EASY ARRANGEMENT of the SPELLING, which smoothes all difficulties experienced by beginners, and by the PLEASING ORIGINAL READING LESSONS, which entice the learner to advance of his own accord, while the whole is illustrated by UPWARDS of ONE HUNDRED and SEVENTY BEAUTIFUL WOOD-CUTS of objects and scenes described, forming by far the most alluring introduction to learning ever published. (144 Pages.) The extremely low price of One Shilling has been fixed for this work in order that it may find an extensive circulation among all classes, and thus lend its aid to the general cause of literature.

A Few Copies are Coloured, Price 1s. extra.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. L. Roche."—The subscription to our Journal is 26s. per annum, paid in advance.

"Q. S."—By clerks in the rubric in question, Wheately supposes were meant such persons as were appointed at the beginning of the Reformation to attend the incumbent in the performance of the offices; whence originated our parish clerks. (See Wheately on the "Common Prayer," chap. 3, sec. 17. "Of the Lord's Prayer.") A cheap edition of this standard work has just been published by Mr. H. G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

"Edith."—Steeple-chasing appears to be an offset from the ancient equestrian practices, of which the train scents, noticed by the veteran Mascal, afford an instance. Steeple-chasing, a sort of hybrid of both hunting and racing parentage, was until late years, principally confined to Ireland.

"Ignoramus."—Walmer, must be mistaken: the Christian names of the Vanderwelles were Adrian and William.

"W. F."—Castlebar.—See the London Post-Office Directory. We cannot undertake to give the recommendation.

"An Old Subscriber," Arundel, is thanked.

"G. G."—Brixton-hill.—Apply to the Baths, York-road, Lambeth.

"A Constant Reader."—Apply for "Clark on Water-Colour," at 86, Fleet-street.

"W. V. D."—The colour of mourning garments has, in most instances, been black from the earliest antiquity. (See Gough on Sepulchral Monuments.)

"Oxonienis" will find the legend of St. Anthony in "The Ingoldsby Legends," published by Bentley.

"Vigorous," Worcester.—We cannot inform you.

"Bellerophon."—Cast steel bars have been used as substitutes for church bells, with advantage, both in tone and cheapness. The bars may be purchased for 30s.

"J. S. C."—We do not understand the question.

"Julius" had better see the picture in the Royal Academy Exhibition.

"Jacobina."—We dare say the chance would be good.

"X. Y. Z."—Wolverhampton.—We cannot give any opinion on the solvency of Loan Societies.

"Omicron."—See the "Book of South Wales," lately published.

"One who wishes to see his way clear" may obtain what he requires at a law booksellers.

"An Anglian Subscriber."—We do not know of any periodical exclusively devoted to bee-keeping.

"A Subscriber, B. B."—By remitting 2s. in postage stamps.

"W. H. P."—Farnham.—The custom now is to use "colt" for a young horse, and "foal" for a young mare; but there was not originally any such distinction. A young mare is also called a filly.

"X. Y. Z."—See the "London Catalogue of Books" for a list of works by the late Countess of Blessington: they were mostly published by Colburn, Bentley, Longman, and Saunders and Otley.

"Veritas," Gibraltar.—Yours is a case for counsel.

"Stripes," "J. O."—Malton; "W. M."—"B. C."—Dublin.—We cannot inform you.

"C. S. S."—Oxford.—Apply respecting the Camera Lucida, to Horne and Co., 113, Newgate-street.

"Kingston."—We believe the case to be as stated by you.

"An Old Subscriber."—See the advertisements.

"Questor," St. Neots.—Ackermann, Strand; or Colnaghi, Pall Mall East.

"An Old Subscriber," Limerick.—Subjects for engraving are drawn on wood in pencil, the effects being given with Indian ink, &c.

"A Constant Subscriber," Wakefield.—Having found the advertisements, apply to the parties named therein.

"V. H. B." is thanked for the Sketches, though we cannot avail ourselves of them.

"J. W."—Belper.—Received.

"A Novice."—See the "Handbook of Billiards."

"A Collegian," Bury St. Edmunds.—Apply to the Gutta Percha Company.

"A Subscriber," Albany-road, must give a month's warning, or wages.

"E. A."—Dublin.—We do not understand.

"Memnon."—To obtain admission to the reading-room of the British Museum, apply, by letter, with the testimonial of two well-known householders, to Sir Henry Ellis, at the Museum.

"Reichardt" has not any legal claim.

"E. W."—Rupert has the credit of having invented mezzotinto, and from him is named that curious bubble of glass which has long amused children, and puzzled philosophers.—(Macaulay's "History of England," vol. I.) The "bubble" referred to is a small solid piece of green glass, which has been dropped while red-hot into cold water, and has taken the form of a

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

POSTAGE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

In answer to a question from Lord Howden, The Marquis de Clanci said, negotiations were now going on with the French Post-Office for a reduction of the rate of postage between the two countries, which he trusted would terminate speedily and satisfactorily. Some bills on the table having been forwarded a stage, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER rose to bring forward his financial statement. Although the statement he was about to submit was not, he said, as favourable as if he had made it at an earlier period, yet he thought it would not be altogether unsatisfactory. It was to be remembered that, owing to the famine in Ireland, and the generally disturbed state of Europe, our trade and commerce had necessarily suffered great interruption, which would account for the less favourable financial statement that he had now to make than if he had brought it forward at an earlier period, when, according to the information then before him, it would have been justified in taking a more sanguine view of the revenue to be derivable from the Customs. The right hon. gentleman adverted to the difficulties which led him on a former occasion to propose an increase to the income tax, to which the House was so decidedly opposed, and contrasted the then financial position of the country with that in which it now stood. On comparing the income and expenditure of last year, they would find that there was an excess of income over expenditure, after deducting £323,000 of naval excess of the previous year, of no less than £120,000. With respect to the estimate of the present year, he would take the duties on

Corn, at ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£250,000
Excise ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,710,000
Stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,750,000
Taxes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,300,000
Income-tax ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,275,000
Post-office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800,000
Crown Lands ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180,000
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,220,000
Old stores ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	485,000
Surplus fees ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90,000
 Making a total of ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£52,252,000
With respect to the expenditure for the year, he estimated the interest, &c. of the funded and unfunded debts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£28,243,527
The civil list, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,831,556
Making the total of the consolidated fund charge as ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,075,083
The navy and service, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,021,724
The army ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,787,083
The ordnance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,654,270
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,924,731
Refunded debt vote ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,173
The excess on the army, navy, and ordnance of the previous year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	642,632
making a total of £52,157,596, which, if deducted from the income, would leave a surplus of £104,304. But if to this were added the excess of the army and navy and ordnance estimates of the previous year, there would, on the income and expenditure of the year, be an actual surplus of £736,936. It was gratifying that the income of the country had thus kept up, notwithstanding the reduction of taxation which had at various times taken place. The state of the country was such as to justify him in thinking his estimate would be fully realised; and as there was the motion of Mr. D'Israeli on the paper connected with that subject, he would not then contemplate the debate on the state of the nation further than to observe, that manufactures were improving, money was easy, and there were indications of returning prosperity. He would state, however, that he hoped in the course of the year to be able to make further reductions in the expenditure; although in the present year they had effected reductions in the	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Navy, to the extent of ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£718,101
Army ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	433,914
Ordnance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	337,878
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,500
Making a total reduction to the extent of £1,511,455, which, if added to the reduction of the previous year, would make a total of £2,340,155. The number of persons employed in the collection of the public revenue had also been materially reduced—the amount of reductions being 2000 persons, with a saving of a quarter of a million sterling. This was a course in which the Government was determined to persevere. The surplus was small, but, under all the circumstances, he felt justified in going on with it without imposing further burthens on the people; but, at the same time, he must decline to listen to any propositions for reducing the existing taxes at the present moment. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving that £3,000,000 be advanced out of the Consolidated Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The motion, after some discussion, in which Mr. Hume and other hon. gentlemen commented on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement, was agreed to.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TRANSPORTATION FOR TREASON (IRELAND) BILL.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The discussion in committee of the provision of this bill, and the amendments proposed on it, engaged the House during the rest of the sittings.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ultimately the bill passed through committee, and the third reading was fixed for Monday next.—Adjourned at two o'clock.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

REBUILDING THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.—On Thursday the reconstruction of this theatre commenced on the site of the old building in Wych-street, recently destroyed by fire. It will be built as a place for equestrian amusement.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The principal feature of importance in the intelligence received from Paris yesterday (Friday) was a revived report of the contemplated retirement of MM. Dufaure and Passy from the Ministry.

The arrested insurgents, connected with the demonstration of the 13th inst., are to be tried about the 6th or 7th of the next month, at Versailles.

The Carlist prisoners, Generals Cabrera and Ametller, confined in the Fort Laramie, at Toulon, have been set at liberty, by order of the French ministry. These Spanish officers propose to visit England.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE DEFALCATIONS OF THE LATE REGISTRAR-GENERAL IN CALCUTTA.—An adjourned meeting of the "sufferers" by the recent defalcations of Sir Thomas Turton, the late Registrar-General of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, was held on Monday at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving from the committee, consisting of Mr. Fry, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Shuttleworth, a report of the proceedings and inquiries instituted by these gentlemen on behalf of the sufferers. At the previous meeting, the above-named gentlemen were requested to wait upon certain members of Parliament to solicit them to move for a copy of the report of the commissioners (and the documents connected therewith) appointed by the Judge to inquire into the losses recently sustained in the Registrar-General's office in Calcutta. At the meeting of Monday (Mr. George Edmund Shuttleworth presiding), it was announced that the document referred to had been obtained, and a copy was in the room for the instruction and satisfaction of the sufferers. The original document and all others connected therewith had, in the most liberal manner, been placed in the hands of the solicitor to the meeting for a limited time, with a view of promoting their just claims. The report of the commissioners, which was of great length, stated the material fact, that the defalcations of the late Registrar-General amounted to no less than 883,692-3-8 rupees, or about £90,000 sterling; and the commissioners add that that sum did not correctly measure the amount of the legal liabilities, for the gross apparent default was nearer 1,025,714-5-10 rupees. The document is dated January 25, 1849, and is signed by Mr. Colvill, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Higgins, and Mr. Smout. Various schedules were annexed. The object of the meeting was to determine the best mode of obtaining compensation for the sufferers, and the unanimous opinion of the meeting was, that the only remedy was by an act of the Imperial Legislature, as in the case of one Ricketts, a defaulter in the Court of the Madras Presidency. After some discussion, the meeting was again adjourned to the 3rd of July, in order to secure a more numerous attendance, although the claims represented at the meeting were little short of £20,000 sterling.

PREVENTION OF SUNDAY TRADING.—On Tuesday, a meeting of persons interested in the abolition of Sunday trading was held at the London Tavern. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., presided, and was supported by Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart., M.P., Alderman Sidney, M.P., Mr. C. Hindley, M.P., Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, Mr. Samuel Gurney, and other gentlemen. After some prefatory observations from the chairman, Sir Edward North Buxton proposed a resolution, which Mr. Samuel Gurney seconded, affirming that one day in seven was necessary for the moral, intellectual, and physical improvement of man, and highly beneficial for the proper discharge of his religious duties. Mr. Mason and several other persons who were opposed to appealing to Parliament on the subject, addressed the meeting, and expressed their determination to oppose the proceedings of the day. On the suggestion, however, of the chairman, the resolution was allowed to pass, and the opposition was deferred until the following resolutions. The next resolution stated that Sunday trading was demoralising to civilised society, and repugnant to the feelings of the tradesmen and their assistants who were engaged in it. Mr. Joseph Hoare having seconded the resolution, another storm arose. Ten or twelve persons rose to speak the same time, and the most angry recrimination ensued. At length Mr. Hindley, M.P., proceeded to address the meeting, and gave a history of his bill (now before Parliament); concluding by proposing that a deputation, consisting of the noble chairman and six other gentlemen, be appointed a deputation to wait upon Sir George Grey, praying the aid of her Majesty's Government in support of the bill. Mr. Reed seconded the motion, when a person professing Quaker principles objected to legislation with reference to Sunday trading, on the ground that it encouraged "common informers and egotistical beadleas." He concluded by proposing an amendment, to the effect that laws for the better

observance of the Sabbath were unnecessary, and tended to bring the whole matter into contempt. After a most vituperative discussion, the noble Lord succeeded in taking the sense of the meeting upon the subject. A division took place, and the original resolution was adopted. Six gentlemen were appointed to wait upon Sir George Grey, and a vote of thanks was awarded to the noble chairman. The proceedings then terminated, having lasted nearly four hours.

PAWNBROKERS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.—Yesterday (Friday) this excellent society held their festival, when the first stone of the new almshouses was laid at Forest Gate, Westham, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. We shall give a report of the proceedings in our next Number.

UNITED LAW CLERKS' SOCIETY.—On Tuesday the seventeenth anniversary festival of this society took place at the Freemasons' Tavern. Sir F. Pollock, the Lord Chief Baron, took the chair; and was supported by Mr. Bell, C. C.; Mr. Humphrey, Q.C.; Mr. Butt, Q.C.; Mr. Charles Dickens, and many distinguished members of the English bar. Nearly 300 persons sat down to dinner. From the secretary's report it appeared that "In the past year 24 members had received assistance from the funds, amounting altogether to £239 6s. 6d. Including the payments of previous years, the institution has thus assisted its members to the extent of £1977 19s. 6d. The committee commenced the year with a balance in hand of £102 8s. 2d., and have since received £382 7s.; the whole of these sums has been expended and a small balance left against the society in favour of the treasurer. Though not in existence until 1832, the society is now expending in actual relief more than £1300 a year."

COLONISATION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, a public meeting of the members of this society, which was established about ten months since, for sending out religious teachers and schoolmasters on board emigrant ships, was held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. The Earl of Harrowby presided, and was supported by Earl Nelson, Viscount Mandeville, M.P.; Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.; the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Arthur Kinnaid, &c. From the speeches delivered on the occasion, it appeared that during the last two years nearly half a million of emigrants had left our shores; but the only public provision (until now) existing for moral or spiritual superintendence on board ship was an allowance which her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners were empowered to grant, of £5 to some one of the emigrants on board who might be considered capable of acting as schoolmaster. That was a very inadequate arrangement; even as regarded the children on board, to whom it applied. Such a schoolmaster could scarcely command the necessary respect, even if otherwise competently qualified for the discharge of his duties. In order to remedy, as far as possible, those evils, and to improve the system of emigration, by giving it a more orderly and Christian character, an effort had been made to ensure the services of men of energy and piety to act as religious teachers on board emigrant ships. The Government, on the application of the society, had allotted a cabin to each teacher, and a grant was made to him from the funds of the society, payable partly in this country and partly on his arrival in the colony for which his ship was destined. Each teacher was provided with books and Bibles for the use of himself and of the emigrants, and it was hoped that, through the agency of a society lately organised for that purpose, they would in future be provided also with materials for the employment both of children and adults during the voyage. Since the establishment of the Colonisation Society, it had been instrumental in sending out seven young men with emigrant ships. A ladies' committee had been formed in connexion with the society, for selecting and recommending to the Emigration Commissioners suitable persons to act as matrons on board emigrant ships proceeding to the Australian and South African colonies. Resolutions affirming the usefulness of the society, and pledging the meeting to its support, were adopted.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—On Thursday and Friday was held the grand floral and fancy fete at the Hanover-square Rooms, in aid of the funds of this admirable institution. The stalls of the fancy fair were presided over by the Duchess of Leeds, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess Dowager of Northumberland, the Marchioness of Blandford, the Countess of Morley, the Viscountess Beresford, the Viscountess Combermere, the Lady Stanley, the Lady Charlotte Guest, the Lady Caroline Bathurst, the Lady Selsley, the Lady Pearson, the Honourable Mrs. G. Anson, and Mrs. R. Montgomery. There was a large attendance of the *beau monde*, with emigrant ships. A ladies' committee had been formed in connexion with the society, for selecting and recommending to the Emigration Commissioners suitable persons to act as matrons on board emigrant ships proceeding to the Australian and South African colonies. Resolutions affirming the usefulness of the society, and pledging the meeting to its support, were adopted.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The anniversary dinner, in aid of the funds of this hospital, took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday evening; the Right Hon. Sir James Graham in the chair. Upwards of 100 gentlemen sat down. After the usual toasts had been proposed and drunk with enthusiasm, the Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, said that the institution had not been long founded. About fifteen years ago, those who had the direction of the College thought that it would tend more especially to the benefit of the poor of the neighbourhood if they had an hospital attached, and accordingly the hospital was founded. In the course of these fifteen years no fewer than 250,000 poor suffering patients had been relieved by the institution. The cost of it had been comparatively small. The whole of its expenses had been met by an outlay of £75,000, and upwards of the half of this sum had been contributed by the medical students attending the hospital. He regretted it was his duty to state that, owing to the peculiarly depressed circumstances of the times, some falling off had taken place in the funds; and that, in consequence, upwards of 130 beds had never been used. But the institution was nevertheless most beneficial. From the most distant parts of England patients had been transmitted to it; and one very distinguished individual (General Ben, the present commander of the Hungarians), who had suffered from a gun-shot wound, and come to London, had made choice of it; and, the ball having been there extracted, he was now in health, strengthened and restored. He proposed "The Prosperity of the University College Hospital." (Cheers.) The Baron de Goldsmid, the treasurer, announced that her Majesty the Queen had sent a donation of £100, and that the other subscriptions received during the evening amounted to upwards of £1500.

ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY.—The second general exhibition of flowers took place on Wednesday, in the gardens of the society, in the Regent's Park. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred, and attended by Colonels Bouverie and Phipps, arrived at the gardens at an early hour, and were conducted through the exhibition by the Duke of Norfolk, the president of the society. The illustrious visitors expressed themselves highly gratified at the collection of flowers, and their entire satisfaction at the arrangements made for their reception. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, also honoured the exhibition with a visit. The general company was exceedingly numerous, the number which passed the gates being more than 13,000. The exhibition was held under the same number of tents as usual, and these were enlarged by the addition of some extra side stages, so that the visitors were less crowded than formerly. The marquee containing the miscellaneous collections of stove and greenhouse plants presented a very beautiful *coup d'œil*. The *Oncidium ampliatum* has been considerably improved. A new plant *Calocera lutea*, is likely to become popular.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACCESSION OF HER MAJESTY.—Wednesday being the twelfth anniversary of the accession of her Majesty Queen Victoria, the day was ushered in by joyous and "right merrie peals" from the bells of the steeples of the churches of the metropolitan and suburban parishes. The Royal standard was hoisted at the Tower, Somerset House, and various other public buildings. At one o'clock, the guns from the Tower, St. James's Park, the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, Tilbury Fort, Chatham, Sheerness, and other ports simultaneously fired a grand *feu de joie*.

AFTERNOON DESPATCH OF LETTERS TO IRELAND.—General Post-Office, June 1849.—On and after Tuesday last, the 19th inst., a batch of letters for Ireland is made up at this office, to be despatched by the express train which leaves the Euston-square station at 5 p.m. (Sundays excepted). Letters for this despatch must be posted at the receiving-offices in London before 2 p.m.; at the branch offices in Lombard-street, Borough, Charing-cross, and Old Cavendish-street, before 3 p.m.; and at the General Post-Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, before 3.30 p.m.; and they will arrive in Dublin early on the following morning. Newspapers will not be forwarded by this afternoon mail.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO COLONEL HUTCHINSON.—On Monday forenoon, about ten o'clock, a serious accident occurred to Colonel Hutchinson, of Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, by which he received a compound fracture of the left leg.

He was riding in Hyde Park, near Cumberland-gate, Oxford-street, on a spirited young horse, towards one of the regiments of the Guards, which was going through evolutions, when, on the report of the guns, the animal shied, ran away, and ultimately fell, with the gallant Colonel undermost. He was promptly attended by Sir B. Brodie and other medical gentlemen, by whom the leg was set, and he is now going on favourably.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1849.—The mortality of the metropolitan districts, which in the previous week was rather above the average, has fallen last week to 912 deaths, or 51 less than the estimate founded on the weekly mortality of former springs. Taking four principal groups of fatal causes, namely, tubercular, diseases of the nervous system, of the heart, and of the respiratory organs, all show a decrease on the average, especially the last, in which the deaths were 88, though the average is 131. The epidemic class alone (numbering 251 deaths) shows an excess which is considerable, and amounts to 53; but of the twenty-one diseases of which it consists, only hooping-cough, diarrhoea, and cholera are conspicuously fatal in this return. Hooping-cough numbers 45, against an average of 36. The average of diarrhoea and dysentery is 14; but in the last three weeks the numbers have been respectively 19, 25, and 33, showing a gradual increase. Cholera, which in five former springs averaged one death weekly, was fatal in the last three weeks to 9, 22, and 42 persons, showing that the epidemic makes some progress. Of the 42, 30 died on the south side of the river. Two men died from contact with diseased horses. One case, that of a man 48 years of age, is described as "inflamed finger (10 days), erysipelas of head and face (3 days)," caused, as the Registrar was informed, by a glandered horse. Another man, aged 44, died of "farcy, caught from attending a farcied horse which was shot." This person had been ill four months. Three fatal cases of privation are thus recorded:—A man of 43 years in Christchurch, St. Saviour's, "starvation diarrhoea (3 days)." This case is certified by a medical man. A woman, 67 years of age, on whom an inquest was held, "was found dead apparently from want," in Ratcliff; and, according to the Coroner's return, the death of another woman, age unknown, in Goodman's-fields, was accelerated by "exhaustion from cold and privation." The births registered in the week numbered 1443.

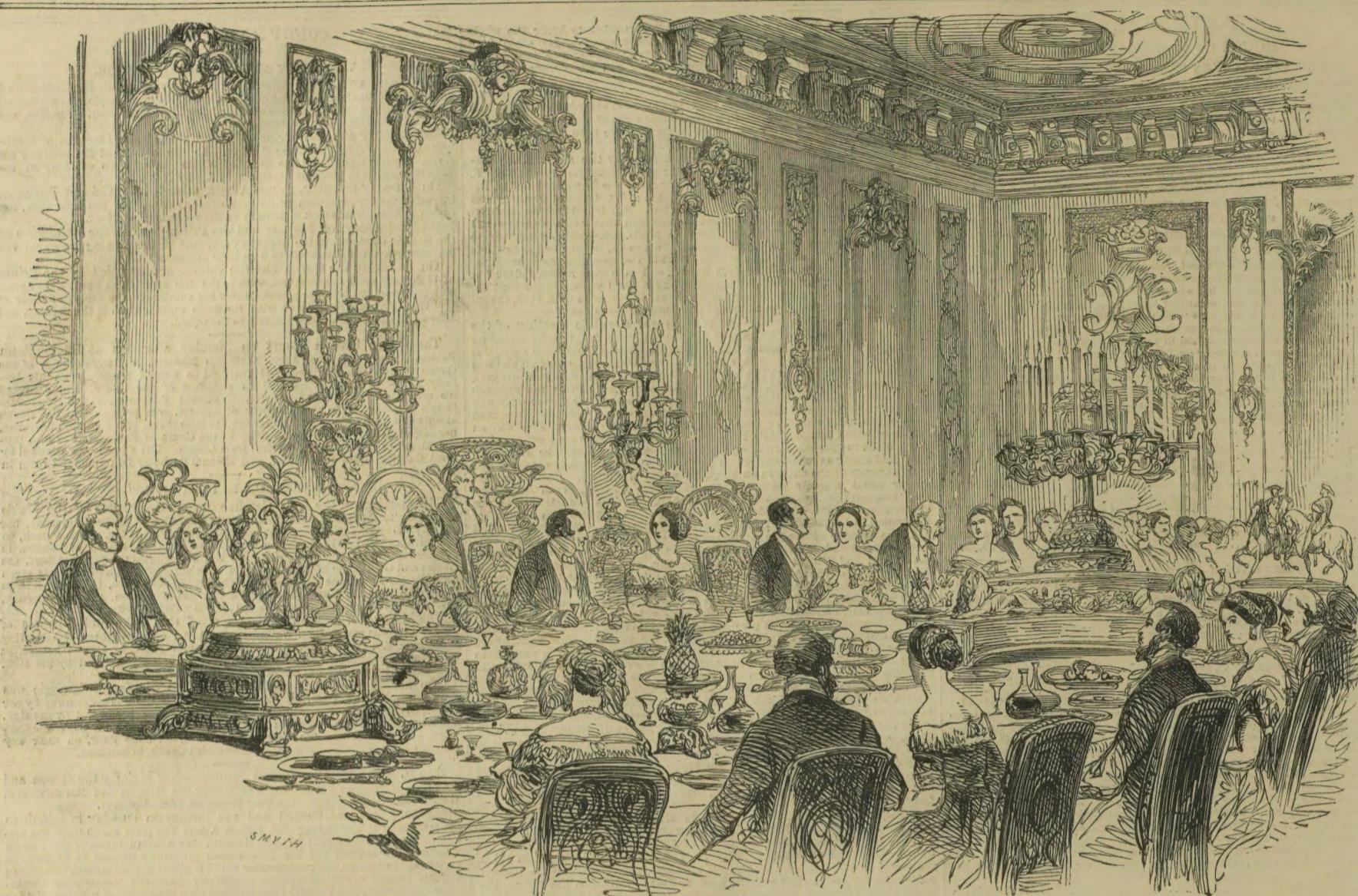
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Thursday; the mean of the week was 29.779 in. The temperature rose towards the end of the week, but throughout was less than the average. The highest reading of the thermometer occurred on Saturday, when it was 69.6; the mean of that day was 57.6; the mean of the week was 53.5—lower than that of the previous fortnight by more than 6°. On Tuesday the mean temperature was less than the average of the same day in seven years by 10.7; the mean of the week was less than the average by 7.1.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine Service on Sunday morning, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

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ROYAL ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, K.G.

Viscount Cantelupe, the Lady Clementina Villiers and Mr. Knightley, the Lady Charles Wellesley and Mr. Augustus Stafford, the Lady Rachel Russell and the Marquis of Abercorn, the Lady Charlotte Elliot and the Earl Grosvenor, the Lady Harriet Anson and Lord Brooke, the Lady Adelaide Paget and the Marquis of Granby, and Lord George Paget and the Hon. Flora Macdonald.

This quadrille was followed by a waltz, in which her Majesty danced with Prince Albert, the Lady Emily Do Burgh with the Hon. Percy Herbert, the Marquis of Granby with the Lady Augusta Gordon Lennox, and the Prince Richard Metternich with the Hon. Flora Macdonald.

In the "Gubel" quadrille, her Majesty honoured Lord Alfred Paget with her hand. The Queen afterwards danced with the Earl Grosvenor; and from the moment her Majesty entered the ball-room until midnight, the period at which she took her departure, the Queen omitted to dance but once, and that when a polka was played. Indeed, the Queen throughout the evening seemed to enjoy herself exceedingly.

The Queen and the Prince, accompanied by their Royal relatives, left the ball-room at five minutes after midnight; and very shortly afterwards her Majesty and her Royal Consort, having taken an affectionate leave of their noble host and hostess, left Norfolk House for Buckingham Palace.

The other Royal visitors left soon after the Queen, but the festivities were kept up by the general company until a much later hour.

The Earl and Countess of Arundel and Surrey were unavoidably prevented from joining the party.

The Countess of Desart, Lord Camoys, Lord George Lennox, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Colonel Bouvier were in attendance on the Queen and the Prince.

In concluding our notice of this brilliant festivity, we regret exceedingly to state that Lord John Russell was seized with a fainting fit in the ball-room, about eleven o'clock, and carried out insensible. His Lordship speedily revived when brought into the open air, and shortly afterwards left, in company with Lady John Russell, for his mansion in Chesham-place. The noble Lord, it will be recollected, some eight or ten years since, suffered from a similar attack in the House of Commons. His Lordship, at the moment he was seized, was engaged in an animated conversation with the Countess of Wilton.

riage department of the Baker-street Bazaar, fitted up and decorated in a novel and tasteful manner. The walls were hung with chintz in pink and white stripes, the floor was matted, and the stands were very commodiously arranged (those superintended by the most active of the lady patronesses being in the centre); and, for the accommodation of the visitors, communications were established with the glass show-rooms of Messrs. Apsley Pellatt and Co., the Pankilbanon and the far-famed exhibition of Madame Tussaud.

The show of articles in the Fancy Sale attracted a large number of persons, and among the company were the Marchioness of Londonderry, Viscountess Seaham, the Countess Ellenborough, Lady M'Naghten, Lady Fanny Howard, Miss Lane Fox, Lady Georgina Choiimley, and the Countess Morley. Among the lady patronesses who presided at stalls, and with most praiseworthy perseverance invited the charitable to purchase, were the Viscountess Combermere and Lady Blake. Mrs. Milner Gibson, the Duchess of Leeds, and the Countess Talbot also had stalls assigned to them, but discharged their duties by proxy.

We trust that the excellent charity, the funds of which it is held for the purpose of increasing, have been largely benefitted by the fete. We should not omit to mention that the walls of the room where the fancy sale took place were hung with specimens of armour, gratuitously supplied by Mr. Webster, of the Haymarket Theatre, and other contributors. There were two excellent bands of music in attendance, under the direction of Mr. G. S. Taylor.



THE ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY'S FANCY SALE.

SCOTTISH FETE IN LORD HOLLAND'S PARK.



THE REEL OF TULLOCH.

THE Scottish Society of London have just contributed in a very striking manner to the amusements of the London season, by giving a grand *fête*, for the purpose of presenting to the English public a specimen of the national pastimes of Scotland, at the same time that they have lent a powerful aid to the sacred cause of charity, the profits of the *fête* being for distribution among the benevolent institutions of the metropolis founded for the relief of Scotchmen in distress.

The scene of this picturesque recreation was the part of Lord Holland's park at Kensington towards Notting-hill, his Lordship having very liberally granted the use of this portion of his beautiful estate to the Scottish Society. The entertainments commenced on Wednesday. There was rather a thin muster of Scotch nobles and lairds, and the gathering would probably have been a failure, had those of them who were present not been assisted by the countenance and support of the English aristocracy. The Right Hon. Fox Maule, the Chisholm, and Cluny Macpherson took an active and important part in the proceedings. The other gentlemen connected with the Society were most obliging, and conducted all the arrangements in an admirable manner. The Marquis of Breadalbane, as president, is entitled to a large share of the praise which the *fête* deserves; but the Society is principally indebted to those distinguished English visitors who, in such large numbers, honoured the occasion with their presence. Among the company were the Duchess of Montrose, the Countess of Jersey, Lady Clementina Villiers, Lady Dalmeny, Lady Agnes Butler, Lady Emily Foley, Lady Anne M'Kenzie, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Huntly, Earl Verulam, Lord Exmouth, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Chelsea, Sir James M'Kenzie Seatwell, Sir Evan M'Kenzie, Kilcole, Macalister, Mr. Mackay of Arisaig, the Hon. F. Villiers, and Sir Henry Menz.

Many of the noblemen and gentlemen who in the autumn months go to the Highlands for grouse-shooting or deer-stalking were present. The most active members of the Society were dressed in the Celtic garb. The competitors for the strictly national games were also arrayed in tartan. The archers wore a variety of costumes, in which, however, the Lincoln green predominated.

The prices of admission secured a thoroughly well-dressed assemblage of persons, and, altogether, it is very rarely that a more agreeable spectacle is presented than that of the 5000 or 6000 people who were on Wednesday collected in the grounds of Holland Park. The *élite* of the company occupied the Grand Stand, which could not have accommodated less than 1200 ladies and gentlemen. It was situated at the lower end of a gentle slope. In front, a space of considerable extent was partitioned off for the celebration of the different games, and within it none but the competitors, the judges, and the representatives of the press were allowed to enter. Beyond this enclosure the spectators were collected. The grounds, besides the other facilities afforded, were well supplied with places of refreshment, numerous tents and pavilions having been erected for that purpose. Altogether, the scene presented was quite new in effect, and striking as well as novel.

The proceedings commenced shortly after twelve o'clock with archery at 100 yards distance, an immense number of competitors entering the lists, and a great struggle being evidently made for the 300 guineas' worth of plate to be distributed to the most successful. The whole arrangements connected with this department of the exhibition were admirable, and the contest was carried on with almost military precision. The practice was very fair, no accidents from stray arrows having been reported. Meanwhile, a band of twelve pipers marched round the enclosed space, playing as they went; and those who know the power of the instrument may fancy the effect produced. The juvenile band of the Caledonian Asylum also did good service here, performing in a very surprising manner some selections of music suitable to the occasion.

After the first bout at archery had concluded, throwing the hammer was introduced; and for this game seven competitors appeared. These had all been



THE SWORD DANCE.

winners of prizes at the different local gatherings in the Highlands, and were therefore, to a certain extent, picked men. They all wore the kilt, and their appearance as they turned out into the centre of the enclosed space and stripped for the trial excited a lively interest. They were divided into two parties, one consisting of four, the other of three; and, from the result of the competition four were chosen, between whom the prizes to be awarded on the Thursday were to be contended for. The men thus selected, and the distance they threw the hammer, which weighed 20lb., were as follows:

	Ft. in.
Colin Macdonald Cranschan	86 1
Alexander M'Hardy	81 0
Archibald Macdonald Cranschan	80 9½
Thomas Menzies	79 5

Throwing the hammer is a fine game, requiring that due combination of strength and expertness which constitutes the perfection of a manly exercise. Swinging round him the projectile, and taking himself one or more whirls as he approaches the limits prescribed to him, the player lets it suddenly fly from his hand, and it is hurled through the air to an amazing distance.

While this part of the programme was going on, strathspeys, reels, and the sword dance followed each other in rapid succession close to the Grand Stand. The performers acquitted themselves with great agility and spirit, and bounded, shuffled, shouted, and cracked their fingers, accompanied by the music of the bagpipes, to the great delight of the onlookers. Of the dances of Scotland the sword dance is the most peculiar and characteristic. Two swords are placed across, and the performer dances in every possible manner between the divisions until he touches the blade of either weapon. It was danced very gracefully by several of the competitors.

The next point in the proceedings was a foot-race of 1600 yards, for which eight men started, the greater number of them bareheaded and barefooted, and wearing nothing but their shirts and kilts. The race-course extended along the temporary enclosure twice round, and was very well adapted to try the speed of those who entered for the prizes; but a Highlander's powers as a runner depend much more upon his great wind and endurance, particularly in running up hill, than upon his swiftness of foot. The grounds of Holland Park, however, afford no facilities for testing this sort of excellence, and so the race may be said to have differed very little, except in the appearance of those who tried it, from similar exhibitions in England. There were during the day no less than three heats, in the first two of which all the competitors joined, and in the last the men who were first and second. The prize eventually rested with Colin Macdonald Cranschan, who won the second heat, and would have won the first had his course at the critical moment when he was reaching the goal not been accidentally impeded. This young man ran beautifully, laying himself along the ground like a hunted deer, and coming in at the close almost as fresh as when he started. Thomas Black, who won the first heat, also ran very well.

To the foot-race succeeded archery at 80 yards, and after that came "putting the stone," which was conducted in precisely the same manner as throwing the hammer—the competitors being divided into two parties, and the two best of each party being appointed to contend for the prizes on the Thursday. The names of the successful men, and the distances to which they put the stone, which weighed 20lb., were as follows:

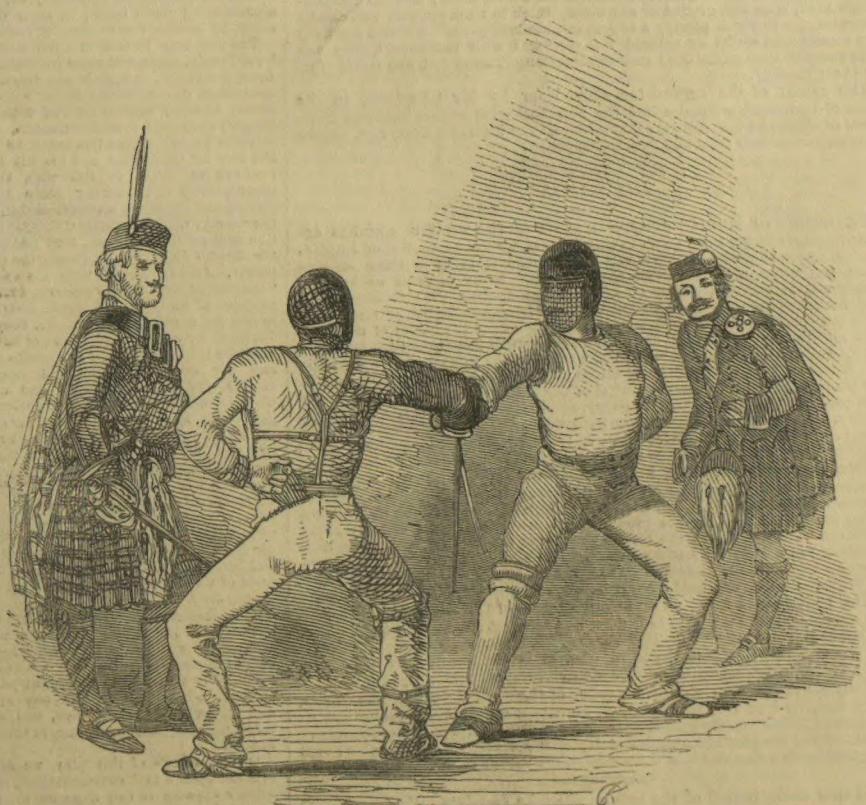
	Ft. in.
Alexander M'Hardy	32 5
Thomas Menzies	32 2
Peter Haggitt	31 4
John Fraser	30 6

This part of the proceedings was also varied by the playing of pibrochs, and the dancing of the reel of Tulloch—performances which in their turn drew down loud applause.

The practice of archery at sixty yards' distance succeeded, followed up by



FOOT-RACE.



BROAD-SWORD PLAY.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Duke of Wellington celebrated the thirty-fourth anniversary of his crowning victory on Monday evening, at Apsley House, by the customary Waterloo Banquet. Prince Albert and the great military celebrities were present usual.

The Earl of Rosse, as president of the Royal Society, held his last *soirée* for the present season on Saturday evening, at Somerset House. The noble president's salons contained some most interesting models of new inventions and other scientific objects, and some rich specimens of home-grown flax, &c. The attendance of visitors was larger than at any previous *réunion*.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., the board of guardians at Linton, in Cambridgeshire, received an application from a French merchant at Calais to supply their Union with bread, meat, flour, oatmeal, beans, &c., at a less price than any English tradesman.

The Great Britain, it is understood, has been purchased by Mr. Collins, of London, for £20,000, who has contracted a further expense of £22,000 to have her fitted out for sea. She is to ply between Liverpool and New York.

At a preliminary meeting of mechanics, &c., last week, at the Free-masons' Lodge, Mytongate, near Hull, it was resolved that John Lee Smith, Esq., the Mayor, be requested to grant the use of the Town Hall for a public meeting, to take into consideration the present distress existing among the working classes.

The increase in the emigration from Liverpool continues. During the past month, the numbers were 19,181 souls, against 13,336 in May, 1848, and 18,320 in May, 1847. The numbers of the five months ended May 31, are—1847, 71,874; 1848, 52,289; and 1849, 72,536. The increase is thus 20,247 this year over 1848, but only 662 over 1847.

The beautiful estate of Glenormiston, Peebles, has been bought by W. Chambers, Esq., of Edinburgh, at a shade above £25,000.

The following is a return of Indian corn, wheat, flour, provisions, &c., imported into Liverpool from America in the week ended the 12th inst. — 10,994 bags Indian corn, 18,110 bushels Indian oatmeal, 215 barrels flour, 5144 quarters wheat, 6,900 sacks wheat, 745 quarters beans, 600 ditto peas, 236 barrels of pork, 150 hogheads of shoulders, 351 ditto bacon, 961 boxes ditto, 160 hogheads of hams, 151 boxes of ditto, 1153 barrels of lard, 1149 hogheads of ditto.

At the meeting of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, held last week in Edinburgh, a resolution disapproving of reading discourses from the pulpit of that church was carried by a majority of 165 against 121.

The Head-Mastership of the Northern Church of England College, Fleetwood, has been conferred on the Rev. W. A. Osborne, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The hay harvest has commenced pretty generally throughout the West Riding of Yorkshire, more especially on the superior meadows in the southern districts. The yield is very good, and many crops have been already well housed, though there is a great deal yet to cut. The recent rains have greatly improved the appearance of the grain crops, as well as potatoes and pulse; and turnips are understood to be generally doing well.

At the last meeting of the Exeter Reform Association, the following expression of sympathy for the Hungarians was unanimously adopted:—"That this Association bails with delight the success that has attended the arms of the Hungarians, led on by Dembinski, Bem, and others, and sincerely hopes they will succeed in driving the tyrant from their soil, and that ere long Poland also may again be free."

Exaggerated reports of the cholera at Boulogne having appeared in some of the journals, various official persons in that city have circulated notices stating that the disease was never very prevalent in the place, and now no longer exists there. The only victims of the disease in that locality appear to have been some of the poorer class of Frenchmen, none of the English visitors having been attacked.

The progress of evictions of tenantry in Ireland still continues. From Lord Ventry's trust estates, in the county of Kerry, there have been driven, since the 15th of May, 254 individuals. In Tipperary, the *Clonmel Chronicle* records cases of the same kind.

It is stated in the *Cork Reporter* that in one of the chief streets of Cork there are fourteen shops closed, and in the main street of Clonmel there are not less than twenty-two shops shut up.

A company established in the metropolis, intitled "The Company of Window Cleaners," are now cleansing house windows for nothing, in order to demonstrate their abilities.

The Bank of Ireland has declared a dividend of 8 per cent. on the last half-year.

The Marquis of Westminster, at his last half-yearly audit, gave his tenants a reduction of ten per cent.

The Port of Ancona is declared in a state of blockade by the Austrians.

On Saturday last the officers of the 7th Hussars held their anniversary dinner at Grillion's Hotel, Albemarle-street, to commemorate the brilliant services of that regiment at Waterloo. The Duke of Beaufort was in the chair; and his Grace was supported by the gallant veteran who has now commanded that fine regiment for fifty years, Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey.

The total amount, either granted or advanced from the Exchequer of the United Kingdom on account of the distress and famine, or in aid of the Poor-Law in Ireland during the years 1846, 1847, 1848, was £8,032,100. On this sum £3,338,100 was granted, and £3,699,300 advanced as a loan. The principal and interest repaid, amounts to £288,596.

It was supposed that Orangeism in Ireland was dead, and that we were not likely to hear more of it; but those pleasing anticipations were erroneous. The foundation-stone of a new Orange hall has been recently laid at Newry, with great pomp and ceremony. The inscription on the foundation-stone states that the ground for the erection had been given by "Arthur Wills Blundell Sands Trumbull Windsor Hill," otherwise the Marquis of Downshire.

The cholera is raging in the village of Arlingham, Gloucestershire. A singular incident occurred there on Monday last. A child named Phillips, who was supposed to be dead, was laid out with her mother, who had died of cholera, and the bodies were about to be buried. The father, however, while bearing some burning tar through the house, said the child moved; it gradually recovered, and is now living.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Captain-General and Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, has signified his intention to review the regiment on Monday next, the 25th instant, at ten o'clock.

Her Majesty's steam-vessel *Trident*, Lieut. Commander Risk, arrived at the Cove of Cork, from Kingstown (Dublin) on Sunday morning, at three o'clock, with the two political prisoners Messrs. O'Doherty and Martin, who were immediately transferred to the convict-ship waiting for them, which is now still detained for Admiralty orders to proceed.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Royal Naval School took place on Tuesday at the establishment at New Cross. Rear-Admiral Bowles, C.B., M.P., the President, was in the chair.

Breudel's *Zeitung* mentions the following tragic end of Madame Schodel, one of the *prima donnas* of the German Opera in London, under Schumann's management in 1832. She was the intimate friend of Nyrray, one of the Hungarian chiefs; and having tried to persuade him to desert the Hungarian cause, and made also an unsuccessful attempt to poison Kosuth at a grand banquet given to him, she was in consequence ordered to be publicly beheaded in Debreczin.

The late Surgeon Carmichael, who met an untimely death by drowning at Dublin, has bequeathed £4500 to the Medical Benevolent Society, £3000 to the Royal College of Surgeons, the interest to be applied to granting a quadrennial prize for the encouragement of medical science, and £5000 to the Richmond Hospital School of Surgery.

From the hop districts in Kent the general report is that the well-cultivated gardens present different appearances to the others, but the fly and vermin are numerous everywhere.

Dr. Ewerbeck, a physician, naturalised in France, and Dr. Jausenau, who took an active part in the late insurrection at Vienna, and afterwards went to Kosuth at Pesth, have been arrested, with a great many of the German Socialists-Democrats, in Paris, who signed the German manifest addressed to the People of Paris.

On the 13th inst., the day of the late "Red" demonstration in Paris, M. Alexandre Dumas met in the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre M. Ledru-Rollin, arm in arm with an ill-looking man, and walking very quick. On seeing M. Dumas, M. Ledru-Rollin fearing that the illustrious novelist would accuse him, waved his hand to him at a distance, as much as to say, "I am in a hurry, don't stop me." M. Ledru-Rollin must, indeed, have been very much pressed for time, for he had just lost his place in the Assembly, and was very anxious not to lose his place in the railroad train.

M. d'Alton Shée left Paris for Brussels in the evening of the 14th by the Northern Railroad, in the disguise of a stoker. It is singular that the Socialist ex-peer of France performed the offices at the engine of the man who lent him his dress, and the train it drew contained the late uestor of the Assembly, M. Degouze, and several of his political friends, called *anis de la constitution*.

The country house of M. Ledru-Rollin at Fontenay-aux-Roses has been searched, and a quantity of arms and ammunition of all kinds found in it and seized. It had been converted into a resort for conspirators.

Lieut-General Lord Seaton, who has been replaced as chief commissioner of the Ionian Islands, left Corfu on the 2nd inst., when there was a great demonstration of the Ionian inhabitants to do him honour, such as was never before seen, for it was spontaneous. The whole Greek population turned out; small boats, crowded with country people shouting "Live for ever!" waylaid his Excellency's barge; and he could hardly move down to the shore for the mass of people who lined the quay.

A return of the amount of county cess in Ireland remaining unpaid at the Spring Assizes of 1849, moved for by Sir R. Fergusson, shows that the total sum in arrear at that period was £136,286 1s. 2d. Of this sum Dublin owed £12,766; Galway, £18,446; Mayo, £15,246; Roscommon, £20,117; Kilkenny, £8504; Leitrim, £6083; and Longford, £5943.

The professor of barricades, who commanded that of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers at Paris on the 13th, was arrested on Sunday. The police seized the revolutionary insignia, the red cravat and belt, he wore on the former day.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Carl D."—The opening in question is not "the Bishop's Gambit," but a branch of "the Muoz Gambit," and your variations on it are valueless, because they proceed from the erroneous assumption that Black's best defence at move No. 7 is Q to K B 3d, whereas he ought at that point to play 7. K Kt to B 3d. See the "Chess-Player's Handbook," p. 353.

"T. W. L." Walton.—The "Chess-Player's Handbook," published by Bohn.

"W. L., Jun."—We believe you are mistaken respecting No. 28, but will again look over the several variations.

"B. S." Carstow.—Your adversary cannot oblige you to take a Pawn "en passant."

"Query," Hull.—You have certainly been misinformed respecting the process of your townsmen. From enquiries we have made, it appears that he played a few games with the players named, but in most cases was thoroughly beaten. In one instance, with Mr. G. Medley, we know that out of six games he did not win one.

"E. A."—Mate is not practicable in the position you have favoured us with, since Black, at his third move, may interpose the Pawn instead of the Queen.

"(I. X.)" Manchester.—1. See the amended solution which appeared in our last.

"2. Your Problem is ingenious, but the idea, as you know, has been dreadfully hackneyed. If you have any others on the anvil, we shall be glad to see them."

"R. H. F." Reading.—There is no mistake whatever in the position of the Pieces in Diagram No. 279; nor is it possible to effect the mate in the way you propose.

"R. B. W." Oxford.—We are sorry to say your hieroglyphics set our penitulation at nought. If you will be at the pains to sketch a simple diagram, with the situation of the men clearly defined, we shall have much pleasure in passing judgment upon its worth.

"T. P." Enigma No. 454 is correctly stated.

"A Subscriber" is referred to the second solution of Problem No. 279, which was given last week.

"H. E. K."—The last sent is under consideration. Respecting the former, which we published, it has been objected, that if Black, in reply to White's first move of P to Q B 3d, play Kt to Q 6th, it is not at all clear that the mate follows in two moves more.

"Omicron," "A. B. C." Glasgow, and others, are requested to examine Problem No. 279 with attention. To us it appears both perfectly correct and very clever.

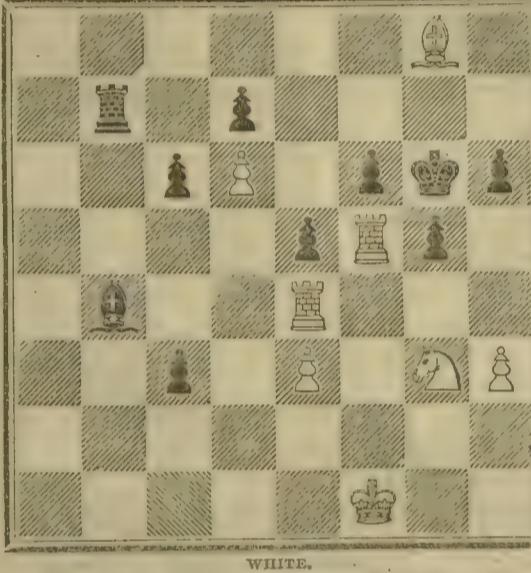
"Tyro."—The match between Messrs. G. Medley and Bird, two of the promising players of the day, has just terminated in favour of the former, who won six games to his opponent's three, the two remaining games being drawn. In the contest between Messrs. Perigal and G. Medley, the parties proceed pari passu, each side having scored two games, and two having been declared drawn battles. Solutions by Derevon," "F. G. R." "Milo," "Otho," "M. E. R." "F. R. S." "Philo-Chess," "M. P." "Dr. R." "Rev. H. T. C." "Rev. H. B." are correct. Those by "T. P." "G. P." "S. S. T." are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 282.—We are requested to withhold this solution until the next Number.

PROBLEM N. 283.

By Mr. F. H. DEACON, of Bruges.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).

35. Q Kt to Q sq.

BLACK (London).

London to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 456.—By an Amateur.

White: K at his R 2d, Q at her 3d, B at Q Kt 3d, Kts at K B 3d and Q 5th; Ps at K R 4th, Kt 2d, K 7th, and Q R 2d.

Black: K at his Kt sq, Q at her R 4th, Rs at K B 2d and K sq, B at K Kt 5th, Kt at Q 2d; Ps at K R 4th, Kt 2d, K 5th, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 457.—By W. H. C.

White: K at his B 5th, B at K B 2d, Kt at K Kt 5th, Ps at K Kt 2d and Q 2d.

Black: K at his R 4th.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTERS,

AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

It was well remarked (when in England) by Waagen, the distinguished Director of the Berlin Museum, and perhaps the best critic upon art alive, that the number of good pictures in this country was not to be judged by the leading collections—by the National Gallery, Windsor, Buckingham Palace, Hampton Court, Dulwich, Grosvenor, Bridgewater collections, and others; but that whoever would wish to see the rich resources of this country in works of art, must pierce into private houses—into back-parlours and attics, as well as into drawing-rooms. The truth of this remark is not to be denied. The present Exhibition of the British Institution is another proof of its correctness. How few have imagined, as they passed up and down Arlington-street, Piccadilly, that within the walls of a dingy-looking house there were so many fine works of art as we see assembled this year in the principal room at the British Institution? It was well known that the Earl of Yarborough had some very fine pictures at his seat at Appledurcombe, in the Isle of Wight; but that his Arlington-street collection was at all remarkable, would appear to have been unknown to so untiring a picture-finder as Waagen, who came to England with a very great reputation, with much knowledge of what we possessed, and with the very best kind of introductory letters. It is one of the good effects of the British Institution, that it is the means of making known many fine pictures—scarcely distinguished beyond a family circle; or, if at all known, only to a few picture-cleaners and frame-makers.

The principal contributors to the present Exhibition are the Earl of Yarborough, who exhibits sixty-three pictures in a collection of only one hundred and forty-four; her Majesty, who contributes Wilkie's "Blind Man's Buff;" the Duke of Sutherland, who sends a very sweet specimen by Stothard; the Marquis of Westminster, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Robert Peel, Sir R. W. Vaughan, Mr. Hope, and others. The collection is in all respects a very excellent one, and should be seen by every one at least interested in art.

Of the early masters, there is nothing better in the three rooms that the "Coronation of the Virgin," a fresco by Taddeo Gaddi, the property of C. Baring Wall, Esq., M.P.; and a small Lucas Van Leyden, representing a "Card Party," the property of the Earl of Pembroke. The Taddeo Gaddi is full of that devotional feeling, which the Germans, and now Mr. Herbert, and others of the English school, are endeavouring to introduce among us. The Lucas Van Leyden is valuable, but in a different way, as an illustration of the history of art. The large Titian, the "Holy Family," occupying the centre of the great room (one of Lord Yarborough's pictures), is hardly up to the mark of the great Venetian's second-rate style. It has very little of that devotional feeling which prevails so intensely in the Taddeo Gaddi—while in general arrangement, and even in colour, it is not very remarkable. Of Salvator Rosa, there is fine as an example as we have seen for some time. It is one of Lord Yarborough's treasures, and akin in spirit, conception, and execution to the choice specimen of the same great master which Government bought a few years back for the National Gallery.

Of the Spanish school there is not a single example, if we remember rightly, in the whole collection—there is certainly nothing worthy of the three great names of Murillo, Velasquez, and Zurbaran. Nor does the Flemish school fare much better—though Rubens is well represented by a "Lion Hunt," a magnificent sketch for the great picture at Dresden, full of fire and masterly execution, though made up of the fewest touches imaginable. It is a small picture, and akin in spirit, conception, and execution to the choice specimen of the same great master which Government bought a few years back for the National

Gallery. To our thinking there is very little of Rubens's hand in this large picture.

The French school is fairly represented by Lord Yarborough's Claude (No. 8), painted at Rome for Pope Urban VIII., afterwards in the collection of Louis XVI., when it was engraved by Le Bas, with the title of "La Récompense du Village." The Gaspar Poussins are average specimens; but the Greuze hardly does justice to a painter who is only to be endured in his best style.

The Dutch school is, of course, well represented in a country singularly rich in the very best examples of the best masters. Lord Yarborough contributes a Cuyp, a "Frost Scene, with a ruined Tower," marvellous in effect, and even superior, we are inclined to think, to a

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.



THE FETE AT THE DANE VIADUCT.

been sold to the Duchy of Lancaster, whose coal and iron works threaten at no distant period utterly to destroy the waning beauty of the place. A church, recently erected from a design of Ward and Son, architects of Hanley, in the early English style, is a very interesting object.

The *Dane Viaduct* is the most magnificent feature of the whole line. This viaduct consists of 20 arches, of 50 feet span, divided into three compartments by

large bastions—the middle one containing six arches, and the others seven each. The extreme length of the viaduct is 418 yards, exclusive of the embankment at each end; and the height from the bed of the river to the level of the rails is 100 feet. The piers and arches are constructed entirely of blue brick, the only stonework being the facing of the bastions, a bold cornice, and the parapet walls, five feet high. The *Dane* flows through two of the arches, and is at times a deep and

rapid stream. Very extensive views amongst the hills, which are clustered together at the junction of the three counties of Stafford, Chester, and Derby, are obtained from the viaduct.

The *Congleton Viaduct*, though consisting of only ten arches, is scarcely inferior to that over the *Dane* in grandeur of appearance. The construction is the same—blue brick with stone bastions, and stone parapet, with arches of fifty feet



ETRURIA, FROM THE RAILWAY.

span. The extreme height from the bed of the stream to the rails is 114 feet—the viaduct being 231 yards long, exclusive of the embankments. *Buglawton Hall* and *Church*, with a portion of the village, may be seen to the right; and in front is the lofty range of *Congleton Edge*, the view terminating at *Mow Cop*.

The distance from the viaduct to *Mow Cop* is about half a mile, and presents no fresh object deserving notice.

All the buildings on the line, with few exceptions, are fine specimens of the Tudor style of architecture.

Opposite the *Stoke* station, a view of which was given last week, is a magnificent hotel, corresponding with it in size and appearance, which will shortly be opened by Mr. Cuff, of the *Midland Hotel*, at Derby, to whom, we understand it has been let for a term of years.



MOW COP, FROM THE RAILWAY.



NEW CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN, NEWFOUNDLAND.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

MINSTER ABBEY, THANET.

The foundation of a religious establishment upon this site occurred as early as the seventh century, and had its origin under the following circumstances:—The manor, called "Thanet Manor" in the "Domesday Survey," was possessed by Egbert, King of Kent, about the year 670, when he undertook the guardianship of his two nephews, Ethelred and Ethelbright, sons of Ermenfrid, the deceased King, who likewise left two daughters, Ermenburga, otherwise called Domneva (married to Merwald, son of Penda, King of Mercia), and Ermenigitha. The King, having covenanted with his deceased relative that the sons

minently displayed in the above drawing; but we may as well give a description of the whole edifice, abridged from a critical account published in the *Ecclesiologist*.

"The style is First-Pointed (Mr. Rickman's 'Early English'), of the latest phase, in the nave and transepts; transitional towards Middle-Pointed (Decorated) in the choir. To this style the architect was confined by the rigorous proscription of external shafts and mouldings; the cold and driving mists of the climate being so severe as to destroy all ornamental or creviced work exposed to the air. In plan, St. John's is to consist of a nave with aisles; transepts with eastern aisles; and a tower at the intersection. The length of the nave is 106 feet; of the crossing, 30; and of the choir, 60 feet: the nave consisting of six, the choir of four bays. The site is a fine one—the ground rising rapidly northward, which gives opportunity for a dignified substructure in the south elevation, and a commanding flight of steps to the west porch. The choir is designed to have stone groining; the nave roof is of open timbers."

A large portion of the stone for this Church has been imported from Scotland, which, together with the vast expense of labour on the spot, makes its cost very considerable. Some portion of its costs will be defrayed from the general collection made in the churches of England for the relief of the sufferers in the great fire at St. John's a few years ago, in which the old wooden church, which the present more dignified structure replaces, shared the fate of nearly the whole city. At present not more than the nave can be completed, unless the friends of the Church exert themselves at home. It is an undertaking well worthy of help for we hear that the sacrifices of Dr. Field, Bishop of Newfoundland, to the work are very considerable.

We cannot quit the subject without congratulating Mr. Scott upon the success



MINSTER ABBEY, KENT.

should succeed to the government of Kent, was induced by his creature, Thunnor, who had immediate charge of them, to consent to their destruction. This he undertook to perform, in order that the usurpation of their rights by Egbert should remain unquestioned. To expiate this crime, according to the easy rule of Saxon retribution, the King was advised by Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Adrian, Abbot of the Augustine Monastery, to send for Domneva, who had taken a vow of chastity, to entreat her pardon, at the same time offering her rich presents. These, however, were rejected by the vestal Princess, who solicited instead that the King should make atonement by granting her a place in Thanet, where she might found a monastery for the repose of their souls; to which the King consenting, granted her, in the fulness of his penitence, the space of one half of the island, his gift being the eastern portion thereof.

But, as the foundation of such establishments was seldom unaccompanied by events of a miraculous nature, we have accordingly the following version of the transaction by Thodū—a monk of the Augustine order at Canterbury. He relates that, the King demanding how much land she desired to have, she replied as much as her deer could run over at one course. This being allowed, the deer was started at Westgate in Birchington, in the presence of the King and his nobles, among whom was the murderer of the young princes, Thunnor, who would have obstructed the free course of the deer. "But, heaven," says the chronicler, "being offended at his impiety, whilst he was in the midst of his career, the earth opened and swallowed him up, leaving the name of Thunnor's Leap to perpetuate this judgment." Meanwhile the deer ran over forty-eight plough lands, and gained to Domneva a fair endowment for her monastery. The abbey founded by this lady was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary as a cloister for nuns; afterwards it was called St. Mildred's Abbey.

Among vestiges of rude masonry, probably of Saxon construction, the more recognisable feature of this remaining portion of the Abbey may be considered to date from about the time of Henry the First, who granted a market to be held yearly within the manor of Minster. In the gable a portion of a good Norman window is visible; and the present entrance to the building, now a farm house, is by a fine early English arch. The Norman windows, whose vestiges are still visible, have been built up, and replaced by square lights, which, however, are by no means modern. Other smaller windows and niches are of the Decorated and successive periods, indicating successive changes in the character of the ancient edifice.

The Abbey Church, which is close by, contains fine details of early English work, lately restored; and other indications of the extent of the monastic establishment are to be traced in different parts of the adjacent village, parts of which are beholden to its masonry for the materials of their structure. In one of the cottages, especially, there may be observed a piece of early zigzag moulding, with the fragments of an early Norman or Saxon rood built into the wall.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN, NEWFOUNDLAND.

We present our readers with an Engraving of the new Cathedral of St. John, Newfoundland, now erecting from the designs of Mr. George S. Scott. A deficiency in funds will probably delay the building of the eastern part, more pro-

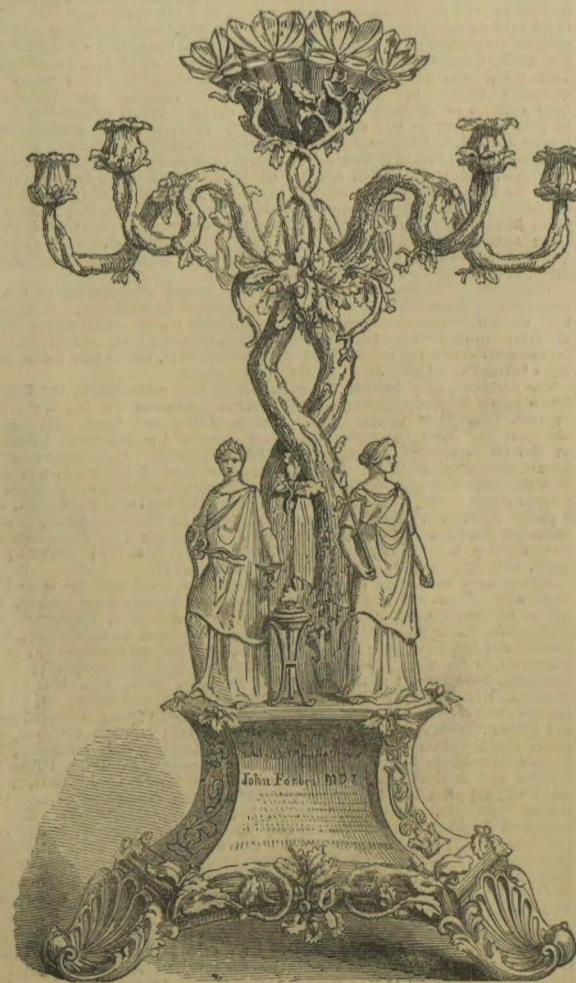
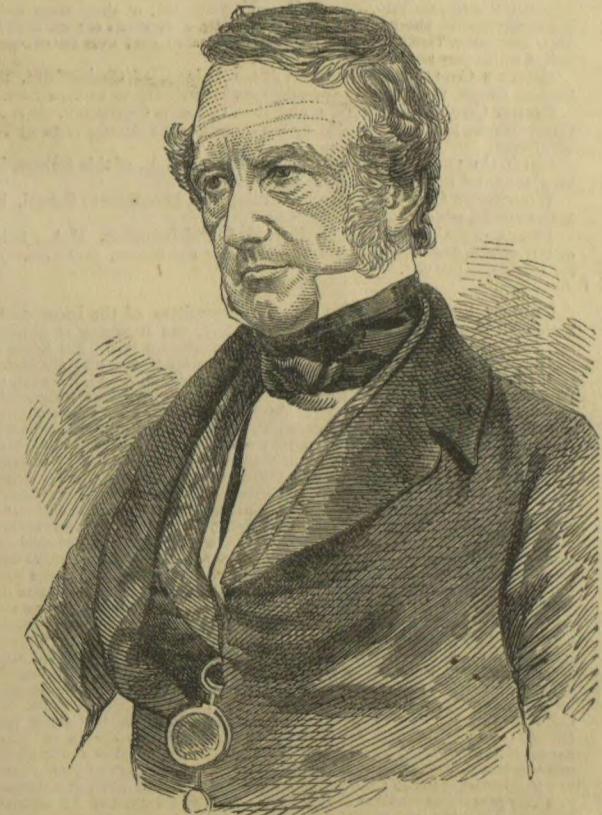


PLATE PRESENTED TO DR. FORBES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

with which he has adapted his Church to the climate and circumstances under which it is reared. Where all external ornament was impossible, Mr. Scott has given dignity to his Church by the simple force of mass and outline—by broad, deep shadows and solidity of structure. The Church is in thorough keeping with the storms and snows of St. John's.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THOMAS WYSE.

By intelligence just received from Athens, we learn that the Right Honorable Thomas Wyse, the newly-appointed Minister to Greece, arrived at the Piraeus in the night of the 6th instant, and landed next morning under a salute from the



THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS WYSE.

English Government steamer which conveyed him from Trieste, as also from a Russian vessel-of-war lying in the harbour. His Excellency is accompanied by his niece, and has taken up his residence at the Hôtel d'Angleterre, in Athens, for a few days, as the mission residence has been fresh painted and decorated since Sir Edmund Lyons's departure. The King had delayed his departure for the country for several days, from a desire to enter into the best possible relations with the new representative of Great Britain.

The right honourable gentleman, who is now somewhat beyond the middle age of life, is a native of the county of Waterford, where his family have been settled, with considerable influence, for some centuries. The family seat is known as the manor of St. John. Mr. Wyse, after receiving the rudiments of his education, entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he took high honours. After completing his course of education, Mr. Wyse travelled on the Continent; and, during an absence of some years, visited (in company with Mr. Barry, the eminent architect) Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt. Both gentlemen, in those countries, studied from the finest works extant the principles of architecture. From his earliest youth, the pursuit of art has been a passion with Mr. Wyse. His personal associations have all conduced towards this end, and he is himself a painter. Mr. Wyse's well-known devotion to these subjects led to his being

named one of the Royal Commission for superintending the building of the new Houses of Parliament.

On educational questions Mr. Wyse has taken a prominent position from the first moment of his entry into the House of Commons, in 1830.

"Mr. Wyse (says a contemporary) is essentially Catholic in his mind, which is expansive enough to embrace any and every proposition which is calculated to elevate intellectually and morally the human character. His whole life has been devoted to the ardent pursuit of such objects in Parliament. By his speeches and also by various contributions to contemporary literature, to secure some grand and comprehensive scheme of education for the people, is the one absorbing idea of his life, conceiving as he does, that, if the intellectual standard of a people be raised, other beneficial consequences follow as a matter of course. He has either originated or promoted with ardour most of the efforts that have been made to prepare the public mind on the question. He has written upon it with great power and perseverance, and his plans combine the practical and the critical in an eminent degree. One large work of his on Education is a complete treasure on the subject, with an elaborate plan of action followed out into its minutest details. It would be impossible to estimate the amount of labour which the fervour and zeal of Mr. Wyse have led him to bestow upon the subject; to him will belong a great part of the merit of having saturated the public mind with the idea of the necessity of a system of Public Education."

Mr. Wyse was always a professor of liberal principles; but was, at the same time, a determined opponent of the Repeal of the Union. He was most active in the struggle for Roman Catholic Emancipation. He is the author of a "Historical Sketch of the Catholic Association," and other popular works and pamphlets. In 1830-31 he sat for the county of Tipperary. In 1832 he unsuccessfully contested Waterford, but was elected for it in 1835 and 1837. At the general election in 1841 he was not returned, but he succeeded on petition. At the last general election he was left in a minority on the poll, because he would not adopt the Repeal pledge.

Mr. Wyse was one of the first Roman Catholics raised to any place of rank or emolument in the Government of this country, after the passing of the Relief Bill. During the latter years of the Melbourne Administration, he was a Lord of the Treasury; and, on the accession of Lord John Russell to power in 1846, he was appointed Secretary to the Board of Control, or India Board. While in this department, he originated a plan for preserving and exploring the ancient monuments and other antiquities of our Oriental empire.

The right honourable gentleman is a most eloquent speaker, possessing a delivery remarkable for grace and elegance.

By marriage, Mr. Wyse is connected with the President of the French Republic, having married, several years since, the daughter of M. Lucien Bonaparte, one of the President's uncles.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. FORBES.

This elegant piece of Table Plate has been presented to Dr. Forbes, by public subscription, in acknowledgment of the deep service rendered to medical science by the spirit and method displayed by the Doctor, for twelve years, in the editorship of *The British and Foreign Medical Review*, as well as in recognition of his high professional and excellent moral character. The presentation took place at a meeting of the subscribers, when the Testimonial was delivered by Mr. Stanley, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, after a graceful address, to which Dr. Forbes feelingly replied.

The plate consists of a candelabrum for six lights, with a twin stem, at the base of which are three figures representing Industry, Health, and Hope, corresponding to Dr. Forbes's motto, "Labore, Robore, Spe." The lights are supported by the branches, encircling a cut-glass dish; and thus serving as an epigene and candelabrum. The plate is from the establishment of Messrs. Smith, of Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and in design and manufacture is highly creditable to their taste and skill.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

At the convocation on Thursday last it was proposed to confer the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law on the Hon. George Bancroft, Minister of the United States, and Mr. James Heywood Markland, F.S.A. At the same time the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Fletcher Fulton Compion Hayes, Captain in the East India Service, and Gentleman Commoner of Magdalen Hall.

In the convocation held on Friday, the 22nd instant, at ten o'clock, it was proposed to grant out of the University Chest to Mr. Donkin, Savilian Professor of Astronomy, a sum not exceeding £200, for the purpose of providing such instruments and apparatus as may be necessary for the illustration of his lectures.

A general meeting of the Oxford Museum Committee was held on Tuesday, in the Sheldonian Theatre, when the secretary read a report upon the proceedings, and several resolutions were passed, which were respectively proposed and seconded by the Master of Pembroke and Dr. Daubeny, the Principal of Brasenose, and the Rev. R. Greswell, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Rev. W. H. Coxe. Subscriptions were announced, of £100 by the Wardens of New College; £250, by the Rev. R. Greswell; the President of Trinity, £100; the Dean of Westminster, £100; Dr. Acland, £100; Dr. Daubeny, £100, &c. All persons friendly to the undertaking will contribute, it is earnestly requested, to the funds requisite for this object, and command it by their influence to the general favour and support necessary to ensure its success.

EXETER COLLEGE.—There will be an election to a Fellowship in this college on Saturday, June 30, open to natives of the archdeaconries of Totnes, Exeter, and Barnstaple, who are at least of the standing of Generals So- phists in the University. Candidates are required to deliver to the Rector, on or before Monday, the 25th, a certificate, legally attested, of their birth within the archdeaconries above mentioned, together with a certificate of their baptism, their Response Testamur, and testimonials of good conduct from the college or hall of which they are members.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—Thomas William Falcon, of Cheltenham, and Thomas Rennis, Commoner of Queen's, have been elected to be Taberdars.

CHRIST CHURCH.—The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay, M.A., of Christ Church, has been presented by her Majesty to the vicarage of Bovey Tracey, Devon.

Oriel College.—The Rev. G. A. Denison, M.A., of this college, has been appointed Prebendary of Wells Cathedral.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.—Henry Moore, from Bromsgrove School, has been elected a scholar of this college.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.—The Rev. H. S. Polehampton, M.A., fellow of this college, has been presented, by the master and fellows, to the rectory of St. Aldate's, in this city.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The general committee of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Ch'pels, held its usual monthly meeting on Monday last. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair. There were also present the Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Worcester, Chichester, St. Asaph, Norwich, and Oxford; Earl Powis, Lord Fielding, &c. Among other business transacted at the meeting, grants of money were made in aid of the erection of new churches at the new district of All Saints, Leeds; at Gravesend, for a district proposed to be formed from a portion of that parish; towards rebuilding the churches at Virgininstow, near Launceston; and East Walton, near Haverfordwest; enlarging the churches of St. Stephen, Islington; Compton, near Petersfield; re-arranging the interior of the churches at Llanhangel-Rhos-y-Corn, near Lampeter; Halstead, Essex; Hinton Charterhouse, near Beckington; Brooke, near Norwich; Sutton, near Stalham; Grately, near Andover; and Cheam, Surrey. In all these churches very great improvements are contemplated, with increase of accommodation; in several cases extensive repairs will be executed, some of which received additional aid as being those in favour of which briefs would formerly have been granted. The population of the district of All Saints, Leeds, is 8000, and very poor. Of more than 1200 houses, only 40 are valued at so much as £10 per annum. Some years since a site was purchased, and the first stone laid, but unfortunate circumstances occurred which prevented the progress of the work. Before March last there was no place of worship within the district; there is now one church-school, which is inconveniently small. The proposed district in the parish of Gravesend is about a quarter of a mile from the parish church. The site is given by Earl Darnley. The ancient church of Virgininstow is of stone, with earth for mortar, and in a dilapidated state, owing to the walls being ruinous; no portion of it being worth preserving. The church of Llanhangel is in a bad state, being partly unroofed. It is situated in a hilly district, and will be convenient for a population of eight hundred, part of whom belong to a neighbouring parish: the people are poor. The fine church at Halstead is in a very precarious condition. The nave roof is now supported by seventeen large wooden props, and is considered unsafe even with these, the tie-beams being so decayed as to have no bearing on the walls. In January last the wooden spire was much injured by a storm. To save the church from total ruin, an attempt is now making to raise the means by subscription. The majority of the parishioners are poor people. The next meeting of this society, which will take place on the third Monday in July, will be the last for the present season.

THE CITY OF LONDON NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury on Sunday preached in the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, Tower street, on behalf of the City of London National Schools. The institution consists of four city schools, in which 1150 children, for whom there is no room in the ward schools, are instructed according to the principles of the Church of England. The annual income derived from subscriptions does not exceed £300, and the charity depends greatly for its support on occasional collections. The sum contributed after his Grace's sermon amounted to £11 14s. 8d. The Sheriffs were present. The Lord Mayor was prevented by indisposition from attending.

ON Saturday last, June 16, was presented to the Rev. W. Sutcliff, incumbent of Bosley, by the congregation of North Rode Church, on his resignation of it, a beautiful pocket communion service, with a very handsome and superior clock or timepiece, of French design, bearing the following inscription—

"Presented to the Rev. W. Sutcliff, M.A., by the congregation of St. Michael's, North Rode, Cheshire, 1849."

FLOATING OF THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE TUBE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE first of the four great tubes on the far-famed Britannia Bridge was successfully floated to its destination on Wednesday evening; and, perhaps, no sight was ever of a more thrilling character, or of greater moment in its probable results.

The huge bulk of the tube, its seeming unwieldiness, and the novelty of the scene contributed to add a vast amount of interest to it; and the great control, which the tube was evidently under disposed many of the anxious fears and evil prognostications of the assembled multitude as to its reaching its destined resting-place in safety; whilst to the engineers and others connected with the manufacturers in iron the importance of the strength of a tube constructed after the fashion of the Britannia Bridge is of immense utility.

Exactly at half-past seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, the first symptoms of the lifting were fairly sensible, and before very many minutes had elapsed the mighty fabric floated broadside on into the middle of the stream, and by about nine o'clock it was safely placed on the shelves destined to receive it, and where it will remain till all the preparations to lift it are completed, which will be in about a month, when it will be hoisted to its proper elevation, a height of 100 feet. No cheering occurred as the tube sped on, all the gazers being apparently spell-bound and silent, so that the command given could be easily heard by the parties concerned; but, on the successful termination of the great event, the cheering was loud, hearty, and prolonged; and the deep-toned boom of some cannon placed near the shore added to the effect, their loud reports being caught up and re-echoed along the valley of the Straits. Nothing could exceed the perfect harmony of the arrangements; and the whole affair was as successful as possible, no lives being lost; and only a few bruises were received by some men working a capstan, which, almost at the conclusion of the proceedings, broke, and, as may be surmised, the men who worked it were hurled in different directions.

Tuesday, the 19th inst., was the time fixed on originally for floating the tube; but, unfortunately, one of the leading capstans broke, and, therefore, the pontoons were immediately made fast, and, to the disappointment of thousands, the event was postponed till the following (Wednesday) morning at seven o'clock. This intention was also frustrated by some of the guide-ropes and one or two boats to which they were attached being swamped during the night by the rapidity of the current. This was an unfortunate *contretemps*, and a great annoyance to the engineers and directors, and vexatious to many zealous sightseers, who were early on the spot to watch the commencement of the operations; but it soon transpired that in the evening all efforts would be made to float the tube, otherwise a delay of two or three days must certainly occur; and, at the time appointed, as we have before briefly stated, the tube was positively secured in its intended position, ready for the hoisting, an undertaking for which, at present, all necessary preparations are not quite completed.

It is our intention to illustrate fully, by description and pictures, this highly interesting event next week.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STEAM NAVY.—The Parliamentary committee appointed "to inquire into the practicability of providing, by means of the commercial marine of the country, a reserve steam navy available for national defence when required," have reported as follows:—"Your committee are of opinion, which is corroborated by the evidence taken before them,—That mercantile steam-ships, of the size and strength necessary for the reception of such guns as are in use in the Royal navy, would be a most useful auxiliary force for national defence; and your committee do not foresee any difficulty in carrying out such a measure. That the prompt development of the whole available maritime resources of the country, in the event of threatened hostilities, is most desirable, as a means for the preservation of peace. That the steps necessary to render such mercantile steamers available for the purpose, and the remuneration to be given by the public for fitting them and holding them liable to be called into the public service, must be matter of arrangement between the owners and the Government, upon which your committee do not deem it necessary to offer an opinion."

SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has expressed his intention of witnessing the siege operations, which will take place in this garrison on the 30th instant. The recently-invented American india-rubber pontoons, so highly spoken of by Sir Harry Smith, in his despatches from the Cape of Good Hope, will, it is understood, be brought into play in connexion with the pontoon service on the occasion.

REMOVED LOSS OF H. M. STEAMER "BULLDOG."—On the 11th inst., by the arrival at Malta of the French steamer *Independent*, news was brought of the loss of her Majesty's steamer *Bulldog*, en route from Civita Vecchia to Leghorn. Although no official information of the disaster had been received, the place of her loss, off Pointe Pombino, near Elba, was given with such precision as to cause considerable anxiety in the minds of the relatives of the officers and men residing in Malta.

The 17th Regiment (Royal Tigers), stationed at Canterbury, entertained the inhabitants of the city and its vicinity with a novel and very interesting scene of a sham fight, on Saturday last. The regiment formed in line at open order, and advanced in slow time, the band playing and colours flying, and when within sixty or seventy paces of the saluting point, band ceased, and the companies brought forward their left shoulders, closing ranks at the same time without halting, and marched past in slow and quick time, and in quarter distance column, to the admiration of the numerous spectators. Nothing could exceed the steadiness and excellent marching of the men. A few manoeuvres were performed previously to the wings taking up position for the contest. The officers entertained a great number of the gentry of Canterbury and the neighbourhood to a *déjeuner* immediately after the field day, after which dancing commenced, and was kept up until eleven o'clock. The people of Canterbury much regret the departure from the town of this fine regiment.

COMMAND IN NORTH AMERICA.—We are authorised to contradict a statement that has been going the round of the papers, to the effect that Lieutenant-General Sir John Harvey is to succeed Sir Benjamin D'Urban in the command of the troops in North America. We believe one of the Major-Generals in Canada will be the successor in the vacancy.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Tranquillising accounts from Paris, with the anticipation of the customary instalments, consequent upon the payment of the dividends, caused great buoyancy in the English Market at the beginning of the week. Consols, on Monday, opened at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex dividend, a slight reaction of $\frac{1}{2}$ afterwards occurring. This rapid advance was, however, checked on Tuesday by some extensive realising; and, notwithstanding the French Funds quoted an advance of 7 per cent. within the week, Consols declined to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$, afterwards closing at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$, ex dividend. This price was barely maintained on Wednesday, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ being the quotation during the day. The market on Thursday was dull, more from absence of business than any other cause. Prices ranged from 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div. buyers and sellers alternately. Exchequer Bills continue to be largely dealt in, and Indian Bonds are in demand, notwithstanding the announced reduction on the rate of interest. Some large sales in New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, and Reduced, on account of an insurance office, have depressed those stocks rather below the market average. At the close of the week some heaviness prevailed, the last quotation being, for Bank Stock, 193 $\frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cent. Reduced Anns, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Anns, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Long Anns, to expire Jan., 1860, 8 11-16; India Bonds, £1000, 73 p. Ditto, under £1000, 73 p.; Consols for Account, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 44 p.; £500, June, 42 p.; Small, June, 42 p.

The agents of the Mexican Republic have published a statement of the receipts and disbursements made by them on account of dividends. It appears that the total amount received has been £379,806 11s. 4d., from which source £141,189 3s. has been paid for the dividend due October, 1844, and £193,951 5s. for the three-fourths of the dividend due January, 1847, on the new bonds, leaving a balance of £44,666 3s. 4d. in the agents' hands.

The Foreign Market partook of the animation that prevailed in the English house, generally quoting a slight advance. Mexican was 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Portuguese Three per Cents, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish Three per Cents, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 34. Mexican has since improved, in consequence of the statement published by Messrs. Schneiders, and now quotes 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ for account. Portuguese Four per Cents have advanced to 28. The market, at the close of the week, was dull, with limited transactions, as the following authentic list of prices will evidence:—Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., 40 $\frac{1}{2}$; Danish Bonds, 1825, 3 per Cent., 66; Ecuador Bonds, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, 28, Ex Coupons, Account, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent., Active, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$; Portuguese 4 per Cent., Account, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Russian Bonds, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish 5 per Cent., 1840, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent., 12 Guild $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 77.

Shares have been more dealt in during the past week than for some time previously. Towards its close, however, business became more limited, and prices, in consequence, are a shade lower. For Aberdeen, Preference, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1; Caledonian, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chester and Holyhead, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Preference, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Counties, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent., No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Northern, Extension, $\frac{1}{2}$; Great North of England, New, £40, 86 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, Fifths, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hull and Selby, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 6; Ditto, Thirds, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto (West Riding Union), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto (Preston and Wyre), Half Shares (A), 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; London, Brighton, and South Coast, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Greenwich, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and North-Western, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New Quarters, 10; Ditto, Fifths, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and South-Western, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$; Manch., Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, £10 Pref., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Do. do. £50 Shares, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; North Staffordshire, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18; Scottish Central, 24; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Shrewsbury and Chester (Nor. W. Min.), 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; South-Eastern, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 21; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Rhenish, $\frac{1}{2}$; Northern of France, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris and Rouen, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris and Strasbourg 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sambre and Meuse, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

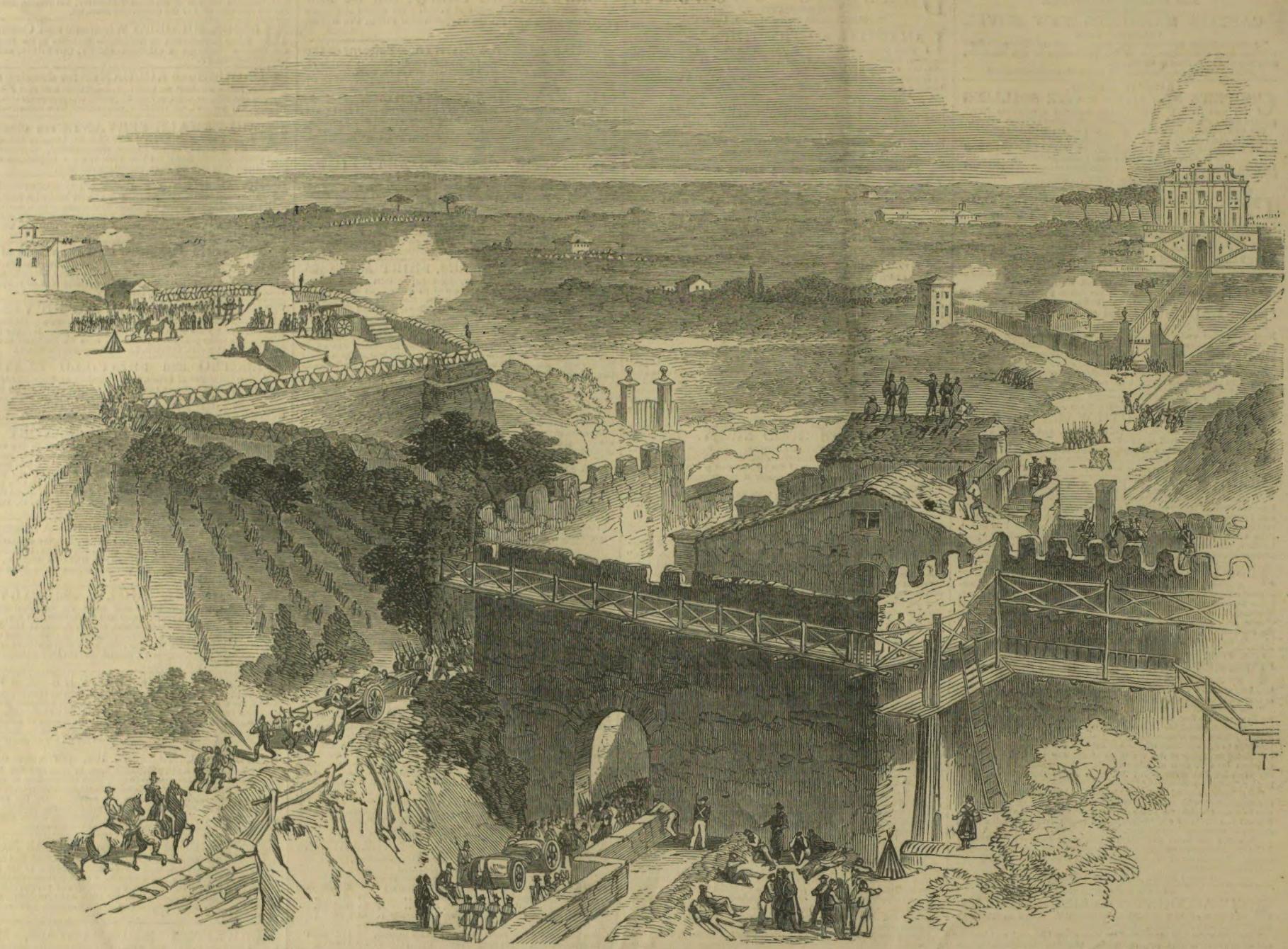
SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols were buoyant yesterday, opening at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$, which was the closing price. The Foreign Market was also more animated, although no material variation in prices occurred. In Shares there was little done.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Although several fresh runs of English wheat have been received up to our market coastwise since Monday—the total arrival for the week amounting to 1569 quarters—the show of samples of both red and white here to-day was again small, but of excellent quality. The attendance of both town and country buyers was limited; nevertheless the demand for all descriptions of wheat, of home produce, was decidedly firm, at the extreme rates of Monday; indeed, in some few instances, selected qualities were held for more money. Prior to the close of business a good clearance was effected. The imports of foreign wheat have been confined to 2410 quarters. We had a very moderate quantity on sale, while the business passing off was the increase, at very full currencies. Floating cargoes were more inquired for at £1 a quarter. The supply of barley was but limited. Grinding sorts were quite as dear as last week. Malting and distilling parcels steady. Malt moved off slowly, at unaltered currencies. Good food oats ruled steady, but most other kinds were a slow inquiry. Flour firm, and quite as dear.

ARROWS.—English: wheat, 1560; barley, 130; malt, 2650; oats, 1220. Scotch: oats, 4950. Flour: English, 3570; foreign, 3000; quarters; malt, white, 240 to 55; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40 to 45s; ditto, white, 43 to 47s; ditto, white, 42s to 53s; Norfolk and Kent, red, 40s to 45s; ditto, 22s to 25s; grinding ditto, 23s to 25s; malt, 58s to 59s; brown ditto, 53s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Cheverell, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 11s to 17s; potato ditto, 16s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 13s to 18s; ditto, white, 13s to 18s; tick beans, new, 28s to 31s; ditto, old, — to —; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 34s to 35s; white, 26s to 27s; boilers, 28s to

THE FRENCH ATTACK ON ROME.



ATTACK OF THE FRENCH ON THE PORTA SAN PANCRAZIA.

Y aid of the Artist who is now engaged in Rome upon the Sketch for the Large Picture of that city, more fully announced elsewhere in this Number, we are enabled to present our readers with the accompanying views of the principal points of the conflict between the French and Italians, detailed in our Journal of last week. These scenes were sketches as near to the actual locality as safety would admit; and one of the hasty notes in the letter enclosing these

sketches contains the significant words, "The French are firing away."—The first of the Engravings is a kind of bird's-eye view of the attack of the French on the Porta San Pancrazia, which was taken at seven o'clock on the morning of the 3rd instant. In the distance, the point leftward, under the two pine-trees, is the head-quarters of General Oudinot; and the edifice to the extreme right is the Villa Corsini, taken at ten o'clock on the above day. Our

Artist, writing on the 4th, says:—"The French occupied it, and the Italians, firing into it, completely riddled the walls with cannon-shot: the walls bristled with Italian sharp-shooters, and were fortified with bags of earth."

In the second scene the Roman Legion are entering the city, with Galetti at their head, after the taking of Velletri. In this view, the Arch of Titus and the Coliseum are prominent.—(See also page 418.)



THE ROMAN LEGION ENTERING ROME AFTER THE TAKING OF VELLETRI.